Never Sheathe the Sword
Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times
Evening

Win on the Home Front
And on the Battle Front

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UNDERSEA RAIDERS HONORED

In News Spotlight

12 War Orphans From Manchoukuo Make Call on Prime Minister Tojo

Twelve war orphans, the first to arrive from far-off Manchoukuo to participate in the Yasukuni Shrine rites, called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at 5 p.m. on Friday, preceding their worship today at the altars of the Yasukuni Shrine. They were met by the Prime Minister in front of his official residence.

Tadashi Yamada from Port Arthur spoke in behalf of the party, his young voice trembling with emotion; "Our fathers gave their lives for the construction of Manchoukuo and our hearts are full when we think that we are to meet our fathers at the Yasukuni Shrine. Dear Mr. Tojo, you, who are the busiest man in all Japan, please take good care of yourself."

Prime Minister Tojo answered, "Your fathers have performed a great task. They are now enshrined as gods at the Yasukuni Shrine. You must exert yourselves to further honor the names of your fathers."

So saying, the Prime Minister, laying a kindly hand on the shoulders of the orphans, asked each and every one of them in a solicitous and fatherly tone as to how their mothers were, their brothers and sisters, whether they were receiving the allowance fund and so forth. The children listened with bright, shining eyes and their flushed cheeks were wet with tears of appreciation and gratitude.

Press Comments

Saturday, March 27
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Fishery Treaty
MAINICHI—Soviet Sincerity Hoped
ASAHI—New U-Boat Offensive

Fishery Treaty

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The problem of Japanese fisheries in Soviet waters, has been settled for this year by the conclusion of a modus vivendi. This is the eighth year since the Soviet-Japanese Fishery Treaty, concluded in 1928, expired in May, 1936, and since then a modus vivendi has been signed yearly, so that the present one is the eighth one to be concluded.

The northern waters fisheries constitute important rights and interests of this country secured by the Portsmouth Treaty. The existing Soviet regime in Russia confirmed its recognition of these rights and interests through the Yoshizawa-Karakhan agreement of 1925, followed by the conclusion of the treaty proper. Thus the Soviets are under a treaty obligation to renew it.

The delicacy of the matter must be well known to the Soviet Government. Thus, at the end of 1936 a revised treaty was concluded as a result of the Sako-Kozlovsky negotiations. Yet on account of internal circumstances in the Soviet Union it fell through only a step short of the formal signing. At the time of the conclusion of the modus vivendi for 1941 it was agreed that a treaty proper should be signed without fail within that year. But on account of the German-Soviet War that subsequently broke out the negotiations were interrupted.

The Soviet authorities have a measure of reason in saying that in view of the grave situation confronting the Union with a war of such a magnitude on their hands they have not the spare time in which to negotiate on the conclusion of a fishery treaty but compared with the troublesome complication of making provisional arrangements year after year, whatever time to be taken up for the conclusion of a treaty proper would be far shorter and less of a burden on the warring Soviet Union.

As a result of the Neutrality Treaty concluded on the occasion of Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka's visit to Moscow in 1941 we have been able to tide over the difficult times safely in the face of the world-shaking international fluctuations. The Soviet Union must be as sincere as we are in its avowed desire to maintain this safe relationship in order that smooth relations should be assured between the two nations.

If the fishery problem were fundamentally settled, all other pending questions are certain to find themselves on the way to solution. If the Soviet Union truly considers the future of its relations with Japan, it should undertake a fundamental settlement of the fishery problem. We earnestly hope that at least this year a treaty proper would be signed.

Soviet Sincerity Hoped

MAINICHI—A new modus vivendi to replace the seventh one, which expired in December last year, was signed on March 25 between the Soviet Union and Japan to regulate the operation of fishing in Soviet waters. Like the others, the present instrument will be in force until the end of the year, so that our fishing activity in Soviet waters this summer is to be guaranteed. The conclusion of the modus vivendi just at a time when the United States and Britain are resorting to every conceivable device to alienate the Soviet Union from Japan in order to use the Red Army not only against the Germans but also against us must have been a sore disappointment to the enemy camp.

Nevertheless, we are far from being satisfied that the Soviet fishery problem should remain in such a makeshift condition. Not only have we legal rights to our fishing in Soviet waters out a long tradition of much honest toil in those waters to back our claim. The history of our operations in those waters stretches back over 300 years. Also it was the Japanese who first developed those fishing grounds and ushered in the prosperity they now enjoy. Thus, our fishing rights there were not acquired by us by the force of arms.

Yet the Soviet Government did not sign a renewed treaty on those fisheries in accordance with a unilateral standpoint when the old treaty expired in 1936 after eight years of effect. Since then a provisional arrangement has been made year after year, leaving our rights and interests in an unstable condition. The Nisso Fishery Company established on March 23 is designed to smooth and promote our fishing industry in Soviet waters. We earnestly hope that the Soviet Government will change its attitude and indicate more

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BIG WAR GAINS MADE IN CHINA ARE REVEALED

Chiang Loses 51,000 Men in Suhwai, Hupeh --Many Surrendered

**By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)**

NANKING, March 26.—The recent spring offensive operations in the Suhwai sector and Hupeh Province were conspicuously marked by the remarkable increase in the number of enemy soldiers who were taken prisoners and who have surrendered, the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in China announced in its weekly communique issued today.

In fact, the enemy soldiers who surrendered or were captured during the two campaigns totaled 51,000, making a total of 130,000 since the Nanking Government's entry into the war. The number will further increase as more Chungking soldiers will realize who is the real enemy of China.

Meanwhile, the Imperial Air Forces have been and are daily blasting the enemy shipping in the Yangtze River and bombing strategic positions, while hardly any enemy plane has dared to challenge them.

The impotence of the Chungking and American air arms requires no pointing out on our part, for the Ta Kung Pao, official Chungking organ, recently declared, "If the present conditions continue to prevail, the dispatch of many warplanes will be of no use. The activities of our air forces were more remarkable than now when, one year ago, Chungking controlled the American volunteer air corps."

War Results Revealed

Domei

TAIYUAN, March 26.—Results attained thus far in the large-scale spring mopping-up operations by local garrisons in Hotung, Shansi Province are as follows:

Number of encounters	76
Enemies bodies abandoned .	389
Prisoners taken	179
Enemy who surrendered ..	107

Trophies of war included 20 light machine-guns, 20 rifles, 30 hand-grenades and quantities of other war materials, clothing and ammunition.

Argentina's Trade Brisk; Britain Leads Customers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 26.—The Argentine Agriculture Minister announced on March 25 the figures of the foreign trade for the months of January and February this year. The percentage of trade with the various countries are as given below and it is interesting to note that Britain still surpasses the United States in both exports and imports.

Imports: Britain 24.1 per cent, United States 22.8, Brazil 19.5, Chile 5.3, Sweden 4.8, Switzerland 4.1, Spain 2.9, India 2.8, Dutch West Indies 2.1, Canada 1.8, Portugal 1.3 and Newfoundland 1.1.

Exports: Britain 34.3 per cent, United States 20.5, South Africa 9.1, Brazil 6.5, Chile 4.4, Sweden 2.9, Bolivia 2.7, Spain 2.4, Uruguay 1.8, Mexico 1.6, Peru 1.4 and Colombia 1.3.

The total amount of imports and exports in spite of the shortage of bottom shows an increase of 153,000,000 pesos over that of the same period of the previous year.

Concession Official Picked

Domei

NANKING, March 26.—Wu Sungkao, authority on foreign concessions in China, has been appointed by the National Government of China to the committee which will handle transactions regarding the return of Japanese Concessions at Shashi and Hankow to the Nanking Government.

Wallace in Peru

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 25.—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace of the United States arrived at Lima, Peru, today from Balboa, Panama, and is expected to stay at Lima for two or three days before leaving for Bolivia, it is reported from Lima.

REFUGEE NATIONS SACRIFICED AS CHURCHILL WOOS SOVIETS

**By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)**

ZURICH, March 25.—Recent indications show that Britain has decided to abandon the policy of racial self-determination based on President Wilson's principle and to dominate, together with the Soviet Union, the post-war Europe at the sacrifice of smaller European States.

Such a change of policy was clearly evinced by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his radio message delivered on March 21, in which he bluntly declared that the national will is to be expressed, not by respective nations, but by a group of several nations.

Churchill's proclamation presented a grave problem to minor European countries some of which raised severe criticism against the British policy. Evidently, Prime Minister Churchill made the declaration fully aware of the fact that it would inevitably provoke dissatisfaction and enmity among smaller nations, because he had been forced to do so in view of the threatening relationships among Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States, which require urgent improvement. The same radio speech, therefore, should be understood as having been made primarily to express Britain's opinions toward the Soviet Union and America.

Disregarding Minor States

With regard to the Soviet Union, Churchill stated that Britain had decided to cooperate with the Soviet Union even recognizing, to some extent, the latter's territorial demand, because the Soviet Union is a great country which possesses large industrial capacity enough to develop Eastern Europe. This remark is of great significance inasmuch as it has clearly indicated that Britain is ready to make a concession in favor of the Soviet Union even at the sacrifice of the minor States neighboring the latter.

It may be noted that Churchill's address was directed toward Moscow as well as to Washington, where British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden is now busying himself to bring about an understanding between the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union.

Apparently, Churchill's radio message suggested that in case the United States failing to agree with British policy, Britain will make still closer its ties with the Soviet Union and, if circumstances demand, make an understanding between them, excluding the United States.

Churchill is dreaming to dominate, together with the Soviet Union, the European Continent after crushing the Axis nations, in utter disregard of the minor States. In his address, Churchill proposed that a "European Council" be established as a new post-bellum organ but, in real-

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Kleffens Blasts British Perfidy— Cunning Policy Ires Minor Nations

Mainichi

STOCKHOLM, March 26.—Britain's death agonies, which nonchalantly intend to infringe upon even the Atlantic Charter of her own making, have at least aroused considerable indignation of the various refugee Governments in her own camp, and the British, ironically enough, are now placed in a hard predicament.

As a matter of fact, Ex-Foreign Minister E. N. van Kleffens of the Dutch East Indies, now in London as a member of the Netherlands Refugee Government, highly indignant over the London Times' editorial of March 23 which completely ignored the various minor European nations, on Thursday published an open letter of denunciation against the unscrupulous British policy toward small countries. The gist of his open letter follows:

"Britain should deeply reflect upon herself what had happened to herself, to the United States, to the Soviet Union, and in China, if such small nations as Poland, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, Jugoslavia and Greece did not bear the brunt of the fierce German attack! There is no doubt that the joint mighty offensive of Japan, Germany and Italy should surely have caused miserable havoc to the Allied Powers.

"Even after recalling such a terrific experience which must have occurred but for the timely assistance by the minor nations, can those several major Powers dare to declare that they have right to determine the fate of small countries?

"I think the spirit of conciliation is certainly necessary whether in peace or in war. Britain should know that even occupied countries have the right of participating in the discussions of establishing a New World Order. If the Anglo-American Powers want the various minor nations to be obedient to them, they should first of all observe this fundamental principle. They loudly advocate democracy but their actions always are in violation of their verbal promises. Such a deceitful and cunning policy should be absolutely uprooted."

NEW FISH PACT URGED BY PRESS

Hopes Moscow Will Arrange Convention With Tokyo Soon

The modus vivendi to prolong the validity of the existing Fishery Convention between Japan and the Soviet Union signed on March 25 being the eighth in succession, it is earnestly hoped that a new Fishery Convention will be concluded as early as possible, states the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The Fishery Convention was first concluded between Japan and the Tsarist Russian Government in 1907 with validity for 12 years, in accordance with the stipulations of the Portsmouth Treaty. However, the Imperial Russian Government having collapsed during the term of the validity of the same convention, the Japanese Government signed in January, 1925, a basic treaty with the Soviet Government.

As the result of negotiations subsequently conducted for the conclusion of a new treaty, an agreement for a term of eight years was signed on January 23, 1928. Following expiration of the term of the same treaty at the end of May, 1936, its validity has been prolonged up to the present by temporary

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Rome Hails Statement

Domei

ROME, March 25.—The statement made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo before the Japanese Diet today urging Burma to organize an independent State on the responsibility and initiative of the Burmese people is being hailed by diplomatic circles here as being indicative of the immutable policy of Japan to establish a real New Order in East Asia.

The same circles stressed that the policy of Japan to enable all nations within the Co-Prosperity Sphere to enjoy their proper places and to live in peace and security in accordance with the principle of 'Hakko Ichiu' is being carried out on a concrete basis.

Government of Vichy Reorganizes Cabinet

Domei

VICHY, March 26.—Following the resignations of the Justice and Air Ministers, the French Government reorganized its Cabinet today.

AUSTRALIA TO ENFORCE FOOD RATIONING SYSTEM

Curtin Makes Announcement Due to Shortage

Domei

LISBON, March 26.—Australian Premier John Curtin announced in the House of Representatives today that a food rationing system would be shortly adopted in Australia, it is reported from Canberra.

"The shortage of food supply in Australia is becoming very serious recently and the Government is preparing to enforce a food rationing system shortly," the Australian Premier said in explaining the Government decision.

"At first, the rationing system will be applied to meat, butter, milk and vegetables, and the Food Supply Council will undertake all affairs concerning food supply rationing.

"There are many causes for the shortage of foodstuff in Australia and the main reasons are; firstly, the increase of the demand for foodstuff due to the increased income of general public; secondly, the increased supply of foodstuff to troops, as for instance 25 per cent of the entire orange supply, 50 per cent of lemons and the entire supply of grapefruits are supplied to troops; and thirdly, the shortage of farm labor and insufficient transportation facilities. At the same time, Australia is unable to suspend the shipping of meat and butter to England."

Asahina Arrives in Nanking

Domei

NANKING, March 26.—Sakutaro Asahina, Vice-Director of the Dai-Nippon Youth Corps, arrived here at 2:20 p.m. today to attend the celebrations which will be held on the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking on March 30.

Mr. Asahina has been invited by the National Government of China to attend the celebration in recognition of his contributions to the new people's movement of the National Government.

SHANGHAI ROLE VITAL IN E. ASIA

Chen Urges Port as Chief Center Linking Japan and China

**By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)**

SHANGHAI, March 25.—"Shanghai must be cleared of its erstwhile hostile character and be made a pivotal center connecting China and Japan which are now bound on the principle of 'live or die together,'" declared Mayor Chen Kung-po of the Special Shanghai Municipality, who is concurrently the president of the Legislative Yuan of the Nanking Government.

"I believe that the War of Greater East Asia will continue for 50 years," Mayor Chen declared. "It is a greatest joy for China that she can take part in this gigantic war to revive East Asia.

"It is a matter for congratulation that the cooperation between Japan and China has come to assume concrete forms and the general public of China has been clearly enlightened to Japan's true aim and intention.

"On the other hand, however, we must not overlook the fact that some Chinese wish to unduly take advantage of Japan's magnanimous steps of surrendering its concessions, abolishing its extraterritorial rights and returning enemy pro-

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Brazil Confiscates Firms

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 25.—The Brazilian Government has decided to confiscate all Axis commercial firms which had been placed under the Government control since the severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis nations, to reorganize them by bringing North American capital and technique, and also to utilize the frozen assets of those firms for compensating the damages caused to Brazilian ships by Axis submarines, it is reported from Rio de Janeiro.

However, the German and Italian banks are exempted from this decision as they had already been dissolved by the Government and are now in the process of liquidation.

Members of Second Special Submarine Attack Flotilla Granted Navy Citation For Actions at Sydney, Diego Suarez

The fact that a citation has been granted by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Naval Fleet to crew members of the Second Special Submarine Attack Flotilla which accomplished great feats in raiding Diego Suarez Bay, Madagascar, and the port of Sydney has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor on May 31, 1942, it was announced by the Navy Ministry at 10 a.m. today, according to Domei.

The citation follows:

CITATION

"It is hereby certified that on May 31, 1942, the crew members of the Special Submarine Attack Flotilla effected surprise attacks against enemy forces in Diego Suarez Bay and the port of Sydney and achieved great war results, thereby demonstrating to the world the loyalty and valor of the officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Navy and enhancing the morale of the entire Japanese Naval Forces.

"The services thus rendered by them are recognized as specially meritorious.

"Wherefore this citation is granted this eighth day of December in the 17th year of the Showa Era.

**Isoroku Yamamoto
"Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet."**

Raised in Rank

The following members of the Second Special Submarine Attack Flotilla were posthumously raised by two ranks: Commanders (from Lieutenants) Saburo Akieda, Kenshi Chuman, Keiu Matsuo, Lieutenant-Commander (from sub-Lieutenant) Katsuhisa Ban, First Lieutenant (from second sub-Lieutenant) Katsusuke Iwase, Special Sub-Lieutenants (from first class petty officers) Masami Takemoto, Takeshi Omori, Mamoru Ashibe, Chief Warrant Officers (from second class petty officers) Takazo Takata and Masao Tsuzuku.

Life Sketch Of 10 Heroes

Thumb-nail sketches of the ten heroes of the Imperial Special Attack Submarine Flotillas which attacked Sydney Harbor and Diego Suarez on May 31, 1942, and who have been posthumously promoted by two ranks, follow:

Commander Saburo Akieda was born on September 15, 1916 at Toyoura-mura, in the suburb of Shimonoseki City. He is survived by his wife who resides at present in Hiroshima City. Upon graduation from the Naval Academy in September, 1938, he was appointed as a Midshipman to serve on the cruiser Iwate. After being transferred to the batleship Kirishima in February 1939, he was appointed an Ensign in June of the same year. He was transferred to the destroyer Ekaze in November, 1939, and in November, 1940 was promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant. Two years later, in May, 1942, he was made a Lieutenant.

Commander Kenshi Chuman, was born on February 28, 1917 at Kami Togo-mura, Satsuma-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture, where his father is living at present. Graduated from the Naval Academy in September, 1938, he was assigned to the cruiser Iwate as a Midshipman. After being transferred to the cruiser Kumano in February, 1939, he was commissioned Ensign in June, the same year. Having been transferred to the destroyer Yamakumo in October, 1939, he was promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant on November, 1940, and to the rank of Lieutenant in May, 1942.

Commander Keiu Matsuo was born on July 21, 1917 at Mitamamura, Kamoto-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture. He is survived by his father. Graduating from the Naval Academy in September 1938, he was appointed Midshipman and assigned to the cruiser Yakumo. Transferred to the battleship Nagato in February, 1939, he was commissioned Ensign in June, the same year. In May, 1940 he was attached to the 8th Destroyer Division, and in November the same year was promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant, and was appointed navigation officer of the destroyer No-

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British Rubber Shortage Reaches Critical Stage

Domei

LISBON, March 26.—With the Malai Peninsula, world's greatest producer of rubber, having been taken by Japan, the anti-Axis nations are facing a serious shortage of rubber, and especially in the British mainland, the shortage of this vital material is threatening arms production.

According to a B.B.C. broadcast, the authorities of the British Ministry of Supply emphasized that the rubber problem has assumed a "critical stage," at the Colonial Exhibition opened today in London primarily for the purpose of enlightening the public on the necessity of saving rubber.

"The entire nation must try to obtain rubber by hook or by crook," these authorities are reported to have emphasized. "In the United States, synthetic rubber is being experimentally produced but the amount that America will supply to Britain is negligible. Moreover, even if we are provided with synthetic rubber, we have to first study the way of how to use it."

Also, stating that the rubber problem presents the greatest obstacle in the way to victory, the British Minister of Transport, F. G. Leathers, declared that the dearth of this material is proving the most serious handicap in the field of transportation.

Axis Forces in Tunisia Repulse Enemy Attacks

Domei

ROME, March 26.—In the Tunisian front, anti-Axis forces attempted again to attack Axis positions but were repulsed, the Italian High Command announced today. In this battle, the Axis forces took 294 prisoners and also smashed 45 tanks and 16 guns of the enemy.

At the same time, strong Axis air units repeatedly bombed enemy tanks, armored car groups and destroyed 20 tanks, while nine enemy planes were shot down in the air battle.

Three enemy planes were also shot down by Axis naval forces and fighter planes guarding transports in the waters off the Tunisian coast.

Meanwhile, enemy airplanes raided the railway station and trains at Calabria, Sicily, killing three persons and injuring 13.

Yoshida Back in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 26.—The Press Section of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters announced at 4 p.m. today as follows:

"Admiral Zengo Yoshida, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters, who has been inspecting Japanese Naval Units in the Soochow, Chinkiang and Yangchow areas, as well as the model peace zone, has duly returned to Shanghai today."

British Farm Hands Scarce

Domei

LISBON, March 26.—British Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Robert S. Hudson announced today that as farm labor is becoming alarmingly short, at least 50,000 boy and girl students have to be mobilized for agricultural works during the harvest season of the present year, it is reported from London. During the last harvest season, the British Government mobilized 31,000 students to farming villages.

RELIGIOUS SECTS DISCUSS PLANS

Three-Point Program Formulated by 43 Bodies for 1943

Greatly moved by the gracious granting of an audience by His Majesty the Emperor, on November 26 last year, to representatives of the 43 sects of the Religious Organizations, representing 300,000 religious leaders and priests, together with their followers, who had been contemplating to undertake the launching of a large-scale movement of religious bodies in response to the Imperial Wish, met yesterday at the Education Ministry to discuss concrete plans of activity.

The items of activity decided upon were: (1) strengthening of evangelization work, (2) utilization of religious facilities and (3) regulation and perfection of service to the nation associations. With respect to the evangelization work, connections will be made with the various industrial and business service to the nation associations, and positive advances made for enlightenment work in factories and stores. Also, efforts will be made to harmonize family life and religion.

In connection with the utilization of the religious facilities, the existing 100 training places will be increased by 500 to make a total of 600 training places making use of shrines, temples and churches. Furthermore, nurseries are contemplated to be increased by 10,000, which, with the present 6,000 will make a total of 16,000.

The various young people's associations, women's associations and other organizations within religious bodies will be unified and reorganized to afford training opportunities for the members and to effect greater performance of service to the nation through labor. It is planned to send out an aggregate of 10,000,000 persons for labor in the mines, factories and other essential industrial fields this year.

Seven members from each of the Shinto, Buddhist and Christian faiths will be appointed to the Special Committee for the drawing up of concrete plans, and on April 26, a liaison conference between the various religious beliefs will be held at the Education Ministry. Moreover, aside from the united action of various sects, there will also be special activities by other religious bodies.

Press Comments

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sincerity in negotiating for the conclusion of a treaty proper.

New U-Boat Offensive

ASAHI—The activity of German submarines in their warfare to destroy anti-Axis merchant traffic has increased in fury with the coming of March, as expected. Since the first of this month up to the 25th, U-boats sank 121 enemy ships, totaling 748,100 tons, which is 210,000 tons more than the Germans sank last month up to 25th. There are still a few days until the end of the month, by which time the figure should be higher.

An Anglo-American-Canadian anti-submarine conference was held the other day at Washington to deal with this deadly menace but no effective measure could be found, and about the only plan they could conceive was to give more protection to transports by aircraft, to bomb Axis submarine bases and to provide a general headquarters of the anti-Axis combined anti-submarine arms.

The latter proposal was made as far back as last year but such a general headquarters has not yet been established. The bombing of Axis submarine bases has been ineffective. It is also proposed that the transports to be convoyed should be made speedier but even this is being debated in both the United States and Britain. The proposal to build convoy warships on a large scale is opposed in some quarters for the reason that it would impede the building of new merchant vessels. Thus, the Anglo-American anxiety and uneasiness are steadily mounting.

In his speech at Cambridge, the British Minister of Agriculture said that the difficulties confronting Britain under the submarine menace were the worst since the outbreak of hostilities. This is not necessarily a mere rhetoric to rouse the lethargic British spirit.

As we have already pointed out, the German submarine warfare is calculated to render impossible the landing of Anglo-American forces on the European continent and to make the maintenance of rear communications difficult even in the event of their temporary success. The German fleet is not necessarily seeking a negative effect but sees in its submarine offensive a factor to make the British surrender. The United States may boast of its fighting strength but it must distribute it to all parts of the world, while its huge shipbuilding program is nothing but a schedule to pour water into a barrel without any bottom, so that it should be aware of the serious limitations to its seemingly vast fighting strength.

Burmese Leaders Make Farewell Call

To express their sincere gratitude for the warm reception accorded them as well as to take their leave, Prime Minister Ba Maw and the other High Officials of Burma paid a farewell visit to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence Friday afternoon.

Refugee Nations Being Sacrificed For British Aim

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ity, such a Council will be nothing but a political commission controlled solely by Britain and the Soviet Union. This proposal reflects, not Britain's will to establish a post-war New Order in Europe, but the very serious predicament Britain is now in.

Under the current circumstances, Britain is afraid that the Soviet Union, dissatisfied over the unfriendly attitude of Britain and America may fall off from the anti-Axis camp, that the Soviet Union may be harboring an ambition over Europe and that the United States may not rectify its unreconciled attitude toward the Soviets.

It is because it had been pressed by these knotty problems and worries that Britain decided to change its policy toward the smaller nations and at the same time is trying to make the United States positively cooperate with the British policy toward the Soviet Union, thereby to protect Anglo-American interests in Europe.

Soviet Goodwill Sought

Domei

ZURICH, March 24.—Both the British Government and people are frantically attempting to curry the favor of the Soviet Union, according to a London correspondent for the Neue Zurvcher Zeitung.

The same correspondent reports a London Times' editorial concerning the reconstruction of post-war Europe which marks an interesting contrast to Prime Minister Churchill's speech delivered last Sunday night. The editorial chiefly deals with the neutrality issue and the role to be played by the Soviet Union after the war.

First, with regard to the meaning of neutrality as at present, it said: "The idea of neutrality can be applied only to very few countries such as Switzerland and the various Iberian peninsular nations which are geographically isolated. As for other minor nations, neutrality will never assure them any safety whether in peacetime or wartime. The independence of any country can only be maintained through mutual dependence. No doubt many new independent nations will be born in Europe after the war. But most important is the fact that the peace of Europe can never be maintained by the status-quo principle; in fact, the establishment of solid military and economic structures are absolutely necessary for maintaining Europe's peace."

Then, touching on the Soviet problem, the paper, denouncing the extreme distrust various nations are entertaining toward the Soviet Union, like other nations, should also be guaranteed the equal right and voice pertaining to various questions concerned with herself. The establishment of peace and order in Eastern Europe is a problem to be jointly attended to by various world Powers, but the Soviet Union should be given authority on the military and economic power in this particular area. This is necessary because the Soviet Union is the only stabilizing nation of sufficient industrial power in Eastern Europe east of Germany. Moreover, it is only through the recognition of this undeniable fact that the sense of mutual trust can be deepened between the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union."

Life Sketch of 10 Heroes

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kaze. He was made Lieutenant in May, 1942.

Lieutenant Commander Katsuhisa Ban was born on September 2, 1918, at Tokahama-machi, Hekikai-gun, Aichi Prefecture. His father survives him. Upon graduation from the Naval Academy in August 1940 he was assigned to the training cruiser Katori as a Midshipman. Transferred to the cruiser Jintsu, he was commissioned Ensign in April, 1941, and was promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in March, 1942.

Lieutenant Katsusuke Iwase was born on August 4, 1921 at Yamada-mura, Kagawa Prefecture. He is survived by his father, who lives at Fujitsuka-machi in the same prefecture. Upon graduation from the Naval Academy in March, 1941, he was appointed to the cruiser Kitagami as a Midshipman. In April the same year he was transferred to the aircraft-carrier Hosho, and was commissioned Ensign in November, 1941.

Special Second Sub-Lieutenant Masami Takemoto was born on May 17, 1913 at Takehara-machi, Kumo-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture. He is survived by his father and wife at the same address. He entered the Kure Naval Training Station in June, 1931 and later was assigned successively to the battleship Fuso and submarine I-55. After completing prescribed courses at the Submarine School, and finishing ordinary and advanced courses at the Torpedo School, he was promoted to the rank of Petty Officer, first class.

Special Second Sub-Lieutenant Takeshi Omori was born on February 11, 1916 at Oba-mura, Mikata-gun, Hyogo Prefecture, at which address lives his father. Entering the Kure Naval Training Station in June, 1934, he was subsequently assigned to the destroyer Murakumo, cruiser Mikuma, and submarine I-54. After completing ordinary and advanced courses at the Torpedo School, and prescribed courses at the Submarine School, he was promoted to the rank of Petty Officer, first class, in May, 1942.

Special Second Sub-Lieutenant Mamoru Ashibe was born on September, 1917 at Kishi-mura, Kaiso-gun, Wakayama Prefecture. He is survived by his brother. Entering the Kure Naval Training Station in June, 1934, he was subsequently assigned to the battleship Ise, cruiser Mikuma, and destroyer Sagiri. After completing ordinary and advanced courses at the Torpedo School, he was promoted to Petty Officer, First class, on May 1, 1942.

Chief Warrant Officer Takazo Takata was born on February 1, 1917 at Tsuboye-machi, Sakai-gun, Fukui Prefecture. He is survived by his father. In June, 1935 he entered the Kure Naval Training Station and was successively assigned to the Cruiser Asama, destroyer Shikinami, and cruiser Tenryu. After completing ordinary and advanced courses at the Torpedo School, and the prescribed courses at the Submarine School, he was promoted to the rank of Petty Officer, Second class, in May, 1941.

Chief Warrant Officer Masao Tsuzuku was born on October 16, 1917 at Kokubu-mura in Gifu Prefecture. He is survived by his father who lives at the same address. Entering the Kure Naval Training Station in June, 1935, he was successively assigned to the aircraft carrier Ryujo, submarine I-54, and destroyer Shikinami. After completing ordinary and advanced courses at the Torpedo School, and the prescribed courses at the Submarine School he was advanced to the rank of Petty Officer, Second class in October, 1941.

Java's Schools Slated To Get 'Radio Towers'

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 26.—Radio towers, called "Singing Trees" by the people here, which were first erected in this city by the Japanese Military Administration in August last year, will be built at elementary schools throughout Java from the next school term, beginning in April.

These towers, which have built-in radio sets with loudspeakers, enabling crowds of people to listen in on radio programs, today have become an integral part of the people's entertainment.

They are to be found all over the island and greatly aid in informing the people of the lastest developments of the War of Greater East Asia and other vital news.

Doctors Meet in Nagoya

More than 500 leading doctors from all parts of Japan, China and Manchoukuo, as well as those dispatched to Shonan and Bandoeng, attended the opening today of the three-day 17th Joint Biological Meeting at the Nagoya Medical University Library, according to Domei.

Dr. Yoshio Nishina, of the Physical and Chemical Research Institute, gave an hour's lecture on "Artificial Radiation and the Relationship of Medicine and Biology."

Including an announcement on Dr. Hideji Hasegawa's new discovery on the treatment of tuberculosis from utilization of Tamazaki Tsuzura Fuji—a variety of wistaria—there are some 200 topics on the agenda of the conference.

Labor Office to Open In Shonan on April 1

Domei

SHONAN, March 26.—In order to adjust properly the supply and demand of labor and other labor administrative activities in line with the progress of construction operations in Shonan, the Shonan Special Municipality will open a labor office as from April 1, it was reported.

For the time being, the business of the new labor office will be confined to the registration of unemployed as well as mediation for employment of such unemployed workers.

Meanwhile, the existing Malai and Sumatra Labor Control Association, which took charge of the mediation for employment and the supply of daily workers through its main office in Shonan and branches at Malai and Sumatra, will transfer all its business to the new labor office of the Shonan Special Municipality.

New Fish Pact Urged by Press

(Continued From Page 1)

agreements which have been signed annually.

The Japanese Government concluded the eighth temporary agreement with a view to avoiding a non-treaty state which might cause an unhappy condition between Japan and the Soviet Union. The Government has never been satisfied with such a condition, for Japan's claim for the conclusion of a new treaty is based on its unequivocal rights based on the stipulations of the Portsmouth Treaty and the Japan-Soviet Basic Treaty.

It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that the Soviet Government, in line with the principle of international friendship and also with due consideration to the Neutrality Pact between the two countries, will strive to conclude a new treaty, thereby making brighter the Japan-Soviet relations.

Shanghai Role Vital in E. Asia

(Continued From Page 1)

perties under its control. Such a tendency must be shattered completely.

"China, purging old political systems dependent on Britain and the United States should establish new points of view of politics and world. It must strive to establish new Sino-Japanese relations by its positive activities. Only by the positive movement on the part of the Chinese people, will be discharged the very grave mission imposed upon the Nanking Government. Viewed in this light, the retrocession of its concessions by Japan must, I believe, have given an inspiring impression upon the minds of the Chinese.

"Under the present circumstances, China's role in the war is limited to behind-the-guns activities but we are ready to fight on actual fronts in the future in line with the the principle of 'live or die with Japan.'

"Shanghai has developed as an international port and still retains its erstwhile tinge but in the future, it must be made an East Asiatic international port as well as a point linking Japan and China. I hope I can establish a model of Sino-Japanese collaboration here, in Shanghai, thereby contributing to the cause of the War of Greater East Asia."

Teidai Publication Ready

The publication of "Tokyo Imperial University General Review of Science", undertaken as a memorial work in commemoration of the year 2,600 at the suggestion of the late President Baron Yuzuru Hiraga in 1940, was completed and the announcement ceremonies held at the Kaitoku Hall of the University on Tuesday afternoon.

Professor Toshiki Imai, head of the Literature Department, had been appointed chairman of the committee, and over 300 professors and assistant professors had contributed treatises on valuable knowledge to be preserved as future research material. More than two years had been devoted to the compilation of the general review.

The general review is composed of five volumes, classified according to the various departments of knowledge. Two thousand sets will be published for distribution to the various libraries and persons connected in the world of scientific knowledge.

U.S. Soldier in Australia Given 20-Year Sentence

STOCKHOLM.—Private Olsen of the United States army forces stationed in Australia has been sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment by a court-martial for desertion, stealing and misrepresentation of his rank, according to Sydney advices.

The sentence provided for his dishonorable discharge and a term of 20 years' hard labor.

Private Olsen became a social success last year in a Sydney suburb where he was known as Lieutenant John Doyle.

He was arrested when he failed to pay for board and lodging but escaped police custody and was in hiding until his capture last month.

Tokyo Picked as Location For E. Asia Literary Meet

Tokyo has been chosen as the meeting place for the second Conference of Literary Men of Greater East Asia, to be held this coming autumn, according to the Mainichi. Since the first Conference of Literary Men of Greater East Asia, November last year in Tokyo, for the purpose of attaining unity among the men in the literary field, and in view of the excellent results obtained as well as the many questions still left pending, the election of the second meeting place had attracted considerable attention.

The Literary Men's Service to the Nation Association, in collaboration with the interested quarters, are pushing preparations for the coming conference. It is contemplated to have the participation of literary men from the Southern Regions in the autumn meeting, and already the coming of representatives from the Philippines and Java has been decided. The date of the conference will soon be definitely agreed, early autumn being under consideration in view of the fact that many of the participants will be coming from the South.

The round-table form, adopted at the first meeting, will be discarded and the discussions will be conducted on a more concrete and constructive basis. Fusao Hayashi, who is already in China, and Tetsutaro Kawakami, leaving soon as a Japan-China literary envoy, will assist and expedite the formation of the literary body in China. Invitations to the Southern Regions will be sent sometime during the latter part of April.

Nanking Will Hold Meet On Commodities Control

Domei

NANKING, March 26.—The first session of the Commodities Control Investigation Council which was recently organized jointly by the Japanese and Chinese authorities will be held here on April 1, with the participation of Japanese and Chinese members.

The council, in the first session, will discuss and decide upon the articles of the National Commercial Control Association and other important matters relative to the exercise of commercial and industrial control activities which were approved by the recent session of the Supreme National Defense Council of the National Government of China.

The proposed articles of the control association will provide for the capital, organization and other details of activities of the National Commercial Control Association.

Biography of Mineo Osumi To Be Dedicated to Shrine

The biography of the late Admiral Baron Mineo Osumi, who met a gallant death on February 5, 1941, north of Huangyangshan, Kwangtung Province, is to be dedicated to the Yasukuni Shrine on the memorable day of the enshrining of the soul of the late Admiral as well as other war heroes on April 22 at the Yasukuni Shrine, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

In this connection, Rear-Admiral Jiro Tsukushi, classmate of the late Admiral, related at his residence at Senzoku, Meguro, as follows:

"Admiral Baron Osumi was killed in action on February 5, 1941. He is the first full Admiral to be enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine. It is not exaggeration to say that he has contributed much to promote the great spirit of the Navy, which is now prompting Imperial seamen to score unprecedentedly great victories. He was not only brave, but was sincere and considerate throughout his life. I wish that he had lived longer and could have witnessed the miraculous achievements scored by the Navy.

"The newly completed biography of the late Admiral will be dedicated to the Yasukuni Shrine by a group of his classmates. The volume contains 850 pages divided into 25 chapters, recording his birth, his school days at the Naval Academy, the Russo-Japanese War, the first World War, his career as Navy Vice-Minister, Navy Minister and as a member of the Supreme War Council. On February 5, the third anniversary of the death of the Admiral, the completed volume was dedicated to the soul of the deceased."

Chinese Envoy Returns to Japan

Domei

SHIMONOSEKI, March 26.—Having completed conferences with his home Government, Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, arrived here tonight and proceeded by the 9:05 p.m. limited express Fuji for Tokyo.

India, U.S. Negotiating

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 26.—Financial Secretary Jeremy Raisman of the Indian Government announced yesterday at the Indian Federal Legislature that India was negotiating with the United States Government for the conclusion of a special agreement but that it was not yet time for announcing it, according to reports from New Delhi.

Information Board Prize Given Toho for War Film

To encourage the production of superior pictures by the three dramatic motion picture producing companies, the Shochiku, Toho and Dai Nippon Eiga, the Board of Information had recently offered a prize for the best film for 1942, as in the previous year, and had entrusted the selection to a committee of 10 persons considered authorities in the motion picture world.

The Toho picture "Battles off Hawaii and Malai," produced by Yoshijiro Yamamoto, has been judged as the prize winner and will be awarded the President of the Board of Information's prize of ¥3,000 at the presentation ceremonies to be held at the Prime Minister's residence at 4:00 p.m. on March 27.

The "Battles off Hawaii and Malai" had been selected not only for its portrayal of the great naval victories of Hawaii and Malai but also for the depiction of the rigorous and incessant training of the men of the Imperial Naval Forces and for the grand scale of production.

Two other pictures, "Torii Sune-e-mon" by Shochiku and "Sugata Sanshiro" by Toho will be awarded an encouragement prize of ¥500 each.

Committee Meeting Held

The Cooperative Committee meeting of the Science Mobilization Association was held on March 25 at the Dai Toa Kaikan in view of the urgent necessity of contributing to scientific advancement. The meeting was attended by Viscount Tadashiro Inouye, president of the Technical Affairs Board and over 300 delegates representing various private scientific research institutes.

After formal addresses by Viscount Inouye and others, the attendants were divided into five groups and discussed the amalgamation of various research institutes and the industrialization of scientific inventions.

U.S. Reveals Casualties

Four hundred thirty-three additional names of American servicemen, who have been reported as missing at the Tunisian front, have been disclosed by the United States War Department on Thursday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei which relayed a report from Washington.

U.S. Troop Mail Sunk

Domei

LISBON, March 26.—United States Government authorities announced today that in recent few weeks, 2,000 bags of mail for United States troops stationed in various parts of Iceland, Africa, Egypt and India were lost, due to the activity of Axis submarines, it is reported from Washington.

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Argentine Controls Shipping

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 24.—The Navy Department of Argentina announced today that the Argentine merchant fleet will be placed under the direct control of the Navy Department with the establishment of the Shipping Control Bureau.

Wallace for Colombia

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 24.—United States Vice-President Henry A. Wallace who has been visiting Panama and conferring with leading officials left Balboa today for Bogota, Colombia, it is reported from Balboa, Panama.

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Never Sheathe the Sword
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Nippon Times

Win on the Home Front
And on the Battle Front

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WINTER DRIVE BY RED FORCES COMES TO HALT

Soviet Offensive Seen to Bog As Thawing Season Begins; Germans Retake Points

FUEHRER ACTIVE ON FRONT

Mopping-Up Operations in Swing Along Donetz; Fierce Battles in Central Sector

The winter offensive of the Red forces seems to have come to a halt with the advent of the thawing season, Domei reports from Berlin.

The war front in the Donetz Basin has become fixed. To the north the Germans have retaken Kharkov and Bielgorod, points of great strategical importance. In the Orel-Kursk area the war situation is developing favorably to the Germans. On the central and northern fronts the Red forces are repeating attacks, taking advantage of the lingering wintry conditions.

The Germans are shortening their lines in order to get into a position to make new moves. They are beating back the Soviets in their attacks which are made persistently. A marked decline in the fighting power of the Soviets has been observable in the past few days.

Fuehrer Seen Active

The German newspapers have been publishing photographs showing the Fuehrer inspecting units of the German army on the eastern front attended by staff officers, and working out strategic plans with the commander-in-chief of the forces on the eastern front at the operations headquarters.

The Fuehrer, who has continually been at the general headquarters directing operations in person since the winter campaign started, appeared in Berlin on March 31 to tell the people that all preparations for operations necessary to bring the war to a victorious end had been completed. The announcement of the Fuehrer was a great encouragement to the Germans who are feeling that this time London will be properly dealt with.

Mop-Up Along Donetz

The fighting along the Donetz front seems to have turned into mopping-up operations, with the German bringing up infantry units in place of the tank units, according to a Domei report from Stockholm.

Large-scale mopping-up operations against the remnants of the defeated Soviet forces are in progress along the upper and middle streams of the Donetz river.

In the fighting, about 500 Soviet pill-boxes have been destroyed by the Germans and more than 400 prisoners taken.

In addition the Soviets are reported to have lost 3,000 men killed.

In the wooded area east of Kharkov German infantry units have met Soviet guerrilla troops and a localized fight is going on between them. The resistance of the Soviet forces in this area is reported to be extremely feeble.

Harold King, of Reuter, even admits that the Red forces which had advanced to two points on the western bank of the Donetz river have been wiped out.

The Red forces to the west of Kursk are having reserve troops sent to them from the Donetz front. Their intention is to stop the advance of the Germans in the area. Another report declares that the Soviets have become engaged in a fierce fight with the Germans since the morning of March 25.

A report originating in German military circles says that the resistance of the Red forces has led to a slowing-down to a small extent of the advance of the Germans.

Fierce Fights Develop

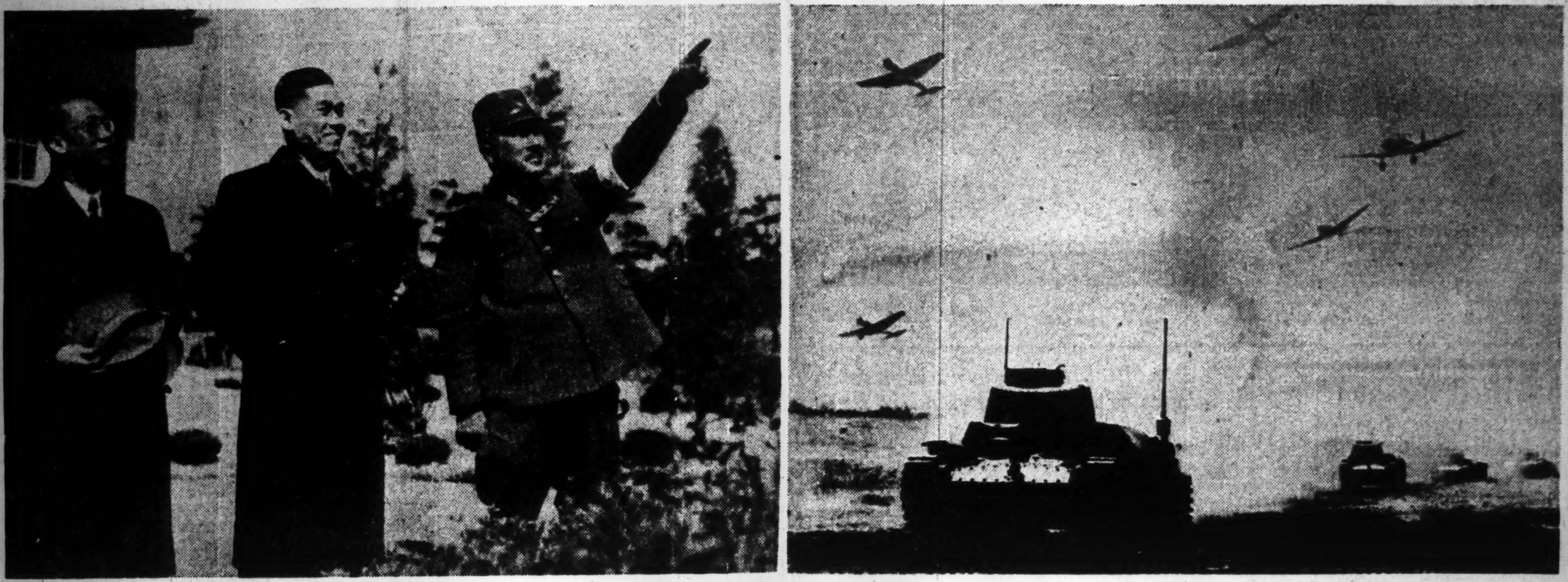
Fierce fights between the tank units of the German and Soviet forces developed on March 25 in the central sector of the eastern front in the Dokovshina district, 50 kilometers north of Smolensk, and in the Dorogobuj district, 90 kilometers northeast of the city, Domei reports from Stockholm under the date of March 25.

The Soviet Information Bureau has announced that the red forces are getting poised for a march southward along the western bank of the Dnieper.

A BBC broadcast declared that the Germans are putting up a very stiff resistance, and that the Red forces are experiencing great difficulty in

(Continued on Page 2)

Ba Maw Witnesses Military Might of Japan



Honoring Prime Minister Ba Maw of the Burmese Government and his colleagues, now visiting this country, special maneuvers featuring a mock joint attack by air and land units were staged by the Imperial Army at Shimoshizu, Chiba Prefecture, Friday morning. The photo shows Prime Minister Ba Maw (in center) at left looking at the wild eagles in action at right while aground are companion tanks roaring across the field against the "enemy."
(Passed by the War Ministry)

Toughest Soldier in the World Is Japanese, U.S. Officer Says

In Swedish Edition of Reader's Digest, American Who Escaped From Corregidor Avers Japan Will Never Break Down Morally, Economically

Pointing out that the Japanese soldier is the toughest soldier in the world, Warren Kleer, an American officer who barely escaped with his life from Corregidor, warned in a recent Swedish edition of the Reader's Digest that Japan would never break down morally or economically, according to a Domei March 23 report from Stockholm. Kleer's article follows:

"The Japanese soldier is able to go on a handful of rice and a few pieces of dried fish a day and think it only natural to march 40 to 50 kilometers a day with full equipment. The spirit of sacrifice of the Japanese soldier is also without equal. For example, at the Bataan front, the Japanese, in groups of four or five, charged straight for the hidden, camouflaged American machine-gun nests. When the American machine-guns opened fire their positions hidden with so much care would become immediately apparent to the Japanese artillery. No matter how terrible his position becomes the Japanese soldier absolutely defends his position to the last, and even when the greater part of the officers and men have been killed none ever allows himself to be taken prisoner."

At the end of his article, Kleer declared, "The Japanese have been trained to fight ever since the beginning of their history, and to beat the Japanese trained in this way will not be easy," and repeated, former Ambassador to Japan Joseph Grew's warning that the Japanese will never break down morally or economically.

Curtin Warns Australians

Australian Premier John Curtin in the Australian House of Commons on Wednesday warned that the war will be long and that Australia is still open to much danger, according to a Lisbon March 25 dispatch to Domei.

Said Curtin, "It cannot be thought that the war in the Pacific will end quickly. That no occurrences to bring about a fundamental change in the situation in the Pacific war have arisen is a matter pointed out recently by Premier Winston Churchill. Whether we like it or not we will have to bend every effort to stop Japanese advances during a period whose end cannot be foreseen.

"As a result, the Australian forces must over a long period continue activity without a letup. National strength in every field must be mobilized to give the best to carry on the war and to withstand every sort of consumption. Whether we will be able to repulse the Japanese Forces depends first on our manpower and material resources. We, however, will not merely retreat, we will work for an active expansion of the Australian forces and in order to get further aid from our allies. Premier Churchill has on many occasions stressed the importance of Australia in the Pacific war. Such a situation has not changed in the least today."

CHINA, JAPAN AMITY ON FIRM FOUNDATION

Strong Ties Developed Within Short Period of 3 Years; To Enter Epochal Stage

Domei

NANKING, March 26.—Within the short period of only three years since the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, Sino-Japanese relations has been placed on a firm basis of mutual respect and collaboration and is about to enter an epochal stage.

Immediately following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China issued a statement of cooperation with Japan in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. With the development of the war, this cooperation on a basis of sharing joys and sorrows was intensified gradually. Following President Wang Ching-wei's visit to Japan in December, 1942, the rapidly developing Sino-Japanese relation culminated into China's participation in the war, thus furthering the relation from that of sharing joys and sorrows to that of live or die together.

Following the entry of China into the war, a Sino-Japanese agreement for the retrocession of exclusive Japanese concessions and relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China was signed on March 9, which represented the fulfillment at one stroke of the promises which the Japanese Government had made previously.

China's Hopes Realized

As a result of this action, the long cherished hopes of China since the Opium War of a hundred years ago were realized all at once, thus going a long way toward the attainment of complete independence. This epochal bombshell by the Japanese Government caused world-wide repercussions. Italy and France followed suit, while the United States and Britain, greatly alarmed, suddenly concluded with the Chungking

(Continued on Page 2)

EFFICIENCY OF DIET IS PRAISED BY TOJO

Prime Minister Declares Approved Measures Will Be Carried Out Quickly, Wisely

The 81st session of the Imperial Diet which closed on Friday was satisfactory in every respect, with the Diet smoothly and efficiently carrying out its appointed task of examining and approving measures which will further enhance the fighting strength of the nation, declared Prime Minister Hideki Tojo in a statement issued following the closing ceremony on Friday.

The Prime Minister disclosed that the Government is resolved to put into effect the approved measures as quickly and wisely as possible, taking into full consideration the opinions expressed by the members of the Diet regarding the measures.

The statement follows:

"The ceremony was held this morning to close the 81st session of the Imperial Diet after it had achieved great results. The session was the first regular session since the consolidation of the political power of the nation following the general election in the spring of last year. The session was historic in the sense that it came in the second year of the War of Greater East Asia, which is to be the period during which decisive battles having a great bearing on the outcome of the world war situation will be fought.

"The task before the Diet was to bring about a phenomenal extension in the fighting power of the country and reorganize the various domestic structures of the country to help forward the expansion. It is a matter for mutual congratulations that it rose to the occasion and made a full display of the fact that it is replete with the spirit of assisting the Imperial rule politically. The session was the occasion for the world at large to acquaint itself with the strong resolution of the Empire deal with matters in the present decisive phase of the war situation and with the zeal of the 100,000,000 people who have a firm con-

(Continued on Page 2)

Visiting Burmese Party Thrilled By Army Tank, Plane Maneuvers

See Thrilling Mimic Battles Staged on Shimoshizu Plains in Chiba; Later Visit School Where Ba Maw Gives Interview Disclosing Impressions

Spectacular Japanese Army tank and airplane maneuvers staged on the plains at Shimoshizu in Chiba Prefecture were witnessed by the visiting Burmese goodwill party on Friday.

Leaving their headquarters, the Greater East Asia Guest Hall, at approximately 9 a.m., Prime Minister Ba Maw of the Burmese Government and three other members of the visiting group motored to Shimoshizu. They were accompanied by Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters and other high Army officers of the War Ministry.

The curtain of the unique maneuvers was raised shortly after 10:30 a.m., participated in by picked Army tanks and airplanes. The mimic tank and air battle took place between the "Blue" and "Red" armies, which were commanded by Colonel Ryuko and Colonel Kurushima respectively. As the tanks began their fierce "battle," displaying the mighty power of the Japanese ground fighters, the invincible air fighters zoomed past over the heads of the distinguished Burmese visitors and also of other Japanese spectators, including the metropolitan newspaper reporters as well as representatives of various magazines and other publicity organs.

Along with the development of the drill, most spectacular air duels and low-altitude bombing attacks on the tanks were carried out by the crack army fighters. Prime Minister Ba Maw and the other Burmese members of the party, who had been eagerly watching these spectacular army maneuvers from a specially-erected tower, were appeared to be deeply impressed by it. Throughout the drill, Major-General Yoshiharu Iwanaka, President of the Chiba Army Tank School, explained in detail about the "battle" to the Burmese guests of honor. Thus, the highly interesting and instructive mimic battle was brought to a successful close at about 11:15 a.m.

Following this, the party drove to the Chiba Army Tank School where all the members of the party took a light luncheon. After the luncheon, Prime Minister Ba Maw and the other members of the party, all dressed in ordinary foreign clothes with the exception of Major-General Aung San who wore the military uniform, appeared in a special room of the school to meet reporters attached to the Imperial Headquarters from newspaper and magazine publishing companies as well as from other publicity organs.

The first question asked of vigorous and amiable Burmese Prime Minister Ba Maw was of his impressions of the day. To this, Prime Minister Ba Maw replied that his first impressions of Japan was brought to completion by his visit to

(Continued on Page 2)

YOUTH REPRESENTATIVES FROM JAPAN REACH CHINA

20 Delegates Arrive at Shanghai to Attend Ceremonies At Nanking

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 25.—Twenty representatives of the Japanese youth associations and boy scouts who are to attend the inaugural ceremony of the Chinese Youth Association to be held in Nanking on the third anniversary of the Chinese National Government's return to the city arrived here today.

Immediately after landing, the party visited the Shanghai Shrine and fallen heroes' monuments at Tachangchen and Hakkoen Park.

After a stop overnight at Soochow, the representatives will arrive at Nanking Saturday.

Yoshizawa Leaving Soon

After holding conferences with the home Government, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Ambassador to French Indo-China, who arrived in Tokyo on Thursday following a tour of inspection in China, is scheduled to leave here for his post early next month.

JAPANESE IN CELEBES ISLE FETING FALL OF ENREKANG

Quiet Ceremony Planned to Recall Victory of Nippon Army Over Dutch

Domei

MACASSAR, March 24.—Although tomorrow is the first anniversary of the unconditional surrender at Enrekang, a strategic point approximately 250 kilometers north of Macassar, of the Dutch East Indies forces of Celebes, no special function in celebration of the occasion is scheduled to be held, it was learned today.

Mindful of the hardship the Japanese Forces in the Southern Pacific are experiencing, the Japanese residents and the local inhabitants will recall the entry of the Japanese Forces into Enrekang in a dignified manner.

For three days from March 27, an exhibition of photographs showing the activities of the Japanese Forces in the War of Greater East Asia will be held at the Japanese Language School in this city.

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, March 27, 1943.

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Soviet-Japanese Fishery Agreement

ASAHI—We need not reiterate the fact that our fisheries in Soviet waters, which form the bulk of our northern waters fisheries, were developed by the sweat and blood of our forefathers and our rights over them secured by the precious life-blood of our compatriots in the Russo-Japanese War and that these rights were solemnly reaffirmed by a basic treaty between this country and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet-Japanese fishery agreement regulates the operation of these fisheries on the basis of these rights and the 8th modus vivendi which has just been signed may be considered in itself only a matter of course but in view of the stormy international environment in which the United States and Britain are spreading wild rumors of a crisis in relations between the Soviets and Japan and are resorting to every means to alienate the Soviets from Japan, the conclusion of such a pact between the two countries is of no little significance.

General relations between Japan and the Soviet Union are solidly established by the Neutrality Pact. And Foreign Minister Tani in the

(Continued on Page 2)

P. I. REQUESTS HANDICRAFT FROM MACASSAR CHILDREN

Samples of Pupils' Work Wanted for Promotion of Cultural Relations

Domei

MACASSAR, March 26.—For the promotion of cultural relations in the Southern Regions, the Macassar authorities have been asked by the Military Administration in the Philippines to send drawings and samples of handicraft and calligraphy of the pupils here, it was learned today.

Complying immediately with this request, the Macassar administration officials have asked various schools to put out the articles in question.

It is recalled that the Macassar authorities already have requested the Philippine administration to dispatch different creations by Filipino youngsters.

U.S. Admits Sinking

The sinking of a medium-sized American merchantman on February 28 by an Axis submarine was admitted by the United States Navy Department on Thursday, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires, in reporting a wire from Washington.

QUALITY SILICIOUS SAND ABUNDANT IN INDO-CHINA

Superior Glass Making Material Better Than That of Germany, Belgium

The enormous quantity of silicious sand of superior quality along the shores of Camranh Harbor situated on the eastern coast of French Indo-China will contribute a great deal in the manufacture of glass and lens, reports a Camranh dispatch to the Asahi.

The harbor and its vicinity look deserted and lonely. The area between Nha-trang and Ba Ngoi is shrouded with jungles which are daily frequented by monkeys and tigers even in the daytime and nightly by unknown birds. With no sign of human beings, the silicious sand shores, untrodden and as pure as snow are glittering under the sunlight.

At Ba Ngoi, Annamites are seen shovelling and loading silicious sand on sailboats which one after another are sailing south across Camranh Harbor.

The silicious sand in that area, is of better quality than that produced in Germany and Belgium, containing 99 per cent silicion.

BURMA STANDS BY OUR NATION, AVERS BA MAW

Tells Foreign Scribes Burmese Understand Aims of East Asia War

BRITAIN MUST BE CRUSHED

Visiting Prime Minister Says He Was Deeply Impressed By Tojo's Address

[Photo on Page 2]

Having fully realized the significance of the War of Greater East Asia, the whole Burmese nation has given all-out cooperation to the Imperial Japanese Forces and will follow Japan's leadership to establish a new economy and order in East Asia, declared Prime Minister Ba Maw of the Burmese Government at an interview he granted to foreign correspondents in Tokyo on Friday afternoon.

The interview took place in a drawing room of the Greater East Asia Guest Hall at 5 p.m. Present were five German, two Italian and one Indian correspondents as well as four Japanese representatives of news organizations.

Entering the room, the Burmese Prime Minister affably shook hands with the newspapermen, who were introduced to him by Deputy Spokesman Yuzo Isono of the Board of Information.

Questioned at the outset of the interview of his impression of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's speech in the Imperial Diet on Thursday regarding independence of Burma, Prime Minister Ba Maw replied:

Impressed by Tojo's Speech

"Needless to say Burma already knew Prime Minister Tojo's intentions towards us. In the past two occasions, Prime Minister Tojo had sufficiently made clear his policy toward Burma but yesterday at the Imperial Diet when I heard personally his clear, firm and unequivocal statements regarding Burmese independence it filled me with indescribable joy and gratitude. The impression was something much more than any impression that mere words and news could have conveyed because I heard his words for myself. And, I and my colleagues left the Imperial Diet with increased trust in Prime Minister Tojo and Japan's policy toward us.

A German correspondent, stating that the enemy side has on several occasions alleged that the Burmese people would hardly be in a position to exercise self-government because for decades the administration of state affairs and public utilities has largely been in the hands of non-Burmese, asked Prime Minister Ba Maw if he could make some statement dispelling these assertions.

Prime Minister Ba Maw, with a strong voice, answered, "the enemy's traditional policy has been to try to put the other side always in the wrong and in pursuance of that policy, the countries under them are always declared unfit for independence. I think that British colonial policy is sufficiently known to us to deserve any serious refutation.

"Burma governed herself for thousands of years without any British tutelage. Before the British sent me to jail, I told them publicly that as long as there was oil, silver, teak and rice and minerals, so long will the British declare Burma is unfit for independence. And I told them further that the only way to make any people fit for independence is by giving them independence. You all know the British policy of 'divide and rule.' The whole basis of British foreign policy and colonial policy is based on the principle of 'divide and rule' and one particular fact I want to bring to your attention is hat if for the sake of argument, we assumed that Burma and India are unfit for independence then I definitely would declare that British rule in Burma and India for the past 100 years has been a failure. And any unfitness, if such unfitness exists, is directly due to their colonial policy based upon the policy of 'divide and rule' and naked exploitation.

"But, as I have said, now Burma is going to receive her opportunity to prove to the world that just as she was fit for independence before the advent of the British, she still is fit for independence, and as you know we owe this opportunity to Japan. We also know that Japan's cooperation, Japan's strength and experience will be behind us to help us to discharge all the grave respon-

(Continued on Page 2)

SPIRITUAL REUNION AT YASUKUNI TODAY

Children of War Dead to Be Admitted Into Inner Sanctuary of Shrine

With the last group of children arriving from Shizuoka at 4:10 p.m. Friday, 4,890 children, whose fathers gave their lives fighting for the nation, will be allowed beginning today to enter the Inner Sanctuary of Yasukuni Shrine and commune with the spirits of their hero fathers.

At 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m., ceremonies will be held in which the Imperial cakes granted by Her Majesty the Empress will be presented to the children. At 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., ceremonies for the Fifth Yasukuni Visit of the Children of the War Dead will be held, which will be honored with the presence of His Imperial Highness General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, Patron of the Soldiers' Relief Association.

The first groups to arrive on Wednesday reached Tokyo Station at 4:35 a.m. from Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima and Okinawa. They were followed by the groups from Aichi, Gifu, Shiga, Kyoto, Fukui, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama, Tottori, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kagawa, Miye, Yamaguchi, Miyagi, Akita, Ishikawa, Karafuto, Tochigi, Gumma, Nagano, all arriving during the day. The last group arrived from Shizuoka at 4:10 p.m.

Among the children who arrived was 13-year old Takamasa Kawanabe who carried a photograph of his friend Tetsunari Shinji, also a son of a war hero, who died just before this scheduled trip. "I want Tetsunari to meet his father too," said Takamasa.

Various patriotic organizations including the Soldiers' Relief Association, the Japan Women's Association and the Japan Youth Corps spent a busy day Wednesday making everything in readiness for the heroes' children.

The 4,890 children will gather at 8:30 a.m. today in the plaza before the Imperial Palace, where they will bow toward the Imperial Palace and shout Banzai. Following this the 52 groups will be divided into two and at 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. will respectively attend the ceremonies at Hibiya Public Hall in which the Imperial cakes granted by Her Majesty the Empress will be presented them.

At 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. the respective groups will attend the ceremonies for the Fifth Yasukuni Visit of the Children of the War Dead at which His Imperial Highness Prince Asaka will honor with his presence. At both of the ceremonies the groups from Fukuoka, Hyogo, Fukushima, and Akita will be granted the honor of serving as representatives.

At 1:30 p.m., 1,336 children of the groups from Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, Kwantung Province, Manchoukuo, Hokkaido, Okinawa, Kagoshima, Nagasaki, Miyazaki, Oita, Aomori and Kumamoto will be allowed to enter the Inner Sanctuary of Yasukuni Shrine where they will hold communion with the souls of their soldier fathers. Later, they will visit the National Defense Hall and the Military Museum, both in the Shrine compounds.

Tomorrow, the groups already having worshipped at the Shrine will go to Meiji Shrine, and the groups from Shizuoka, Tottori, Miyagi, Nara, Fukushima, Wakayama, Saga, Saitama, Ibaraki, Kagawa, Ishikawa, Kochi, Fukuoka, Yamagata, Niigata, Kyoto, Shimane, Gumma, Osaka and Hiroshima will be allowed to enter the Inner Sanctuary of Yasukuni Shrine.

Efficiency of Diet Is Praised by Tojo

(Continued From Page 1)

viction that their country will be victorious and successful. This has resulted in increased cooperation between Japan and the other nations of Greater East Asia and closer unity between Japan and its various allies.

"The Government presented to the Diet the war-time administration special cases bill and other measures which are essential to the successful prosecution of the war. Both the House of Peers and House of Representatives gained a good knowledge of the motives of these measures, examined them closely and intelligently, and approved them. The Government is resolved to see that all the measures which are of vital importance to the country in the present phase of the war situation are enforced promptly and solve the present situation.

"In working out plans for the enforcement of the measure it will refer to the views of the Diet on them and adopt those which are found acceptable. It is prepared to make a greater display of its ingenuity in framing plans for a smooth and effective enforcement of its policies. I hope that the people will understand the intentions of the Government and line up with it in bringing the war to a completely victorious end."

Ba Maw States Burma Will Follow Japan

The photo shows Burmese Prime Minister Ba Maw (left at table) interviewed by resident foreign correspondents Friday afternoon at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall.

BA MAW TO DELIVER SPEECH OVER RADIO

Nation-Wide Broadcast Scheduled to Be Given From 9 P.M. Today

Prime Minister Ba Maw of the Burmese Government is scheduled to deliver a radio address at 9 p.m. today over a nationwide hook-up from the local broadcasting station. The Prime Minister, together with three other members of the Burmese party, will inspect today, various military facilities at Tachikawa and also the Preparatory Military Academy.

Speaker Tadahiko Okada of the House of Representatives, Vice-Speaker Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, and Diet members Toshio Shimada and Yoshimichi Kuboi will present unique mementos to the visiting Burmese Prime Minister, who further deepened his recognition of the fighting Japan by attending the Imperial Diet session Thursday.

The souvenirs, according to Domei, include a cloisonne vase with chrysanthemum decorations and a model of the Imperial Diet building are to be presented by Speaker Okada, a famous Imari porcelain tray decorated with Japanese flowers from Vice-Speaker Uchigasaki, and two famous prints from Diet members Shimada and Kuboi.

It is stated that of these presents, the Imari porcelain tray to be presented to the Burmese Prime-Minister from Vice-Speaker Uchigasaki is a rare article of about 300 years old which had been preciously kept at his home for a long time.

Winter Drive By Red Forces Comes to Halt

(Continued from Page 1)

pushing operations owing to the difficulties of the terrain.

In the fighting which is going on in another part of this sector, the fighting power of the Red forces is said to have dropped abruptly. This is the explanation of the fact that there are few major encounters between the tank units of the opposing armies. The fight in this area is for the most part an exchange of gunfire.

According to a report from the German front the German forces which are surrounding Leningrad on March 25 bombarded the industrial district of the beleaguered city and the military establishment in it with long-range guns. Fires were started in several parts of the city. The damage inflicted on the Soviets was stated to be very heavy.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

Diet in January has straightforwardly declared that there is absolutely no change in Japan's policy toward the Soviet Union. This policy of course has a prerequisite the strict honoring by the Soviet Union of the Neutrality Pact. The fact that the Fisheries modus vivendi has just been satisfactorily concluded shows the Soviet intention to conform to the spirit of the Neutrality Pact and it can be regarded that the maintenance of normal relations between Japan and the Soviet Union has again been shown to be solid.

Our hope is that the regular long-term agreement mentioned in the modus vivendi will be realized with rapidity and that the relationship of Japan and the Soviet Union will be made one of more reliableness and permanency.

While expressing our satisfaction with the modus vivendi which has been arranged for the year, we would like to stress that it is very important for efforts to be made to make the regular agreement which has been worked for many years a reality within the year.

Prime Minister Ba Maw Heartily Welcomes 2 Daughters of Japanese Friend in Burma

The Prime Minister of Burma, Ba Maw, unexpectedly received a call from two young women, Miss Rinko Oseko, a writer, and her sister, daughters of Motoshige Oseko, Civil Administrator in Burma, who called on Prime Minister Ba Maw at the Greater East Asia Hall on Tuesday.

Impressions of Prime Minister Ba Maw, as seen through the eyes of a Japanese woman, are given by the Asahi quoting Miss Rinko Oseko as follows:

"We called at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall without any previous arrangement, and were somewhat surprised to be allowed to see Prime Minister Ba Maw without any trouble. Before we had time to introduce ourselves, we were greatly flustered by the kindly and cheery words of the Prime Minister, who said: 'You look exactly like your father. Very good resemblance, indeed!'

"Urging us to be seated and ordering tea, the Prime Minister continued: 'I am so glad you came. I had been looking forward to meeting you in Japan. It will be a pleasure to tell your father about this when I return to Rangoon, and I am sure he will be happy to hear about it.'

"The Prime Minister was not dressed in the skirt-like lungyi nor did he wear the Burmese headdress, but wore loose fitting black trousers and a black jacket with full sleeves which were drawn tight at the wrists. I could perceive that the Prime Minister was a man of mettle, although a genial smile played over his whole countenance. He spoke to us in English and made himself understood by dextrous gestures of his hands and body. He continued: 'I like to write too, and am very fond of literature. If circumstances permitted I would like to lead a writer's life, but my busy political duties do not permit me to take up the pen. My first book was published when I was 30 years old.'

"When I remarked that the Prime Minister was adept at everything, he replied, 'Yes. To be healthy and strong, to be endowed with a cheerful spirit, to be versed in politics, literature, music, to be a sportsman, to drink and to be able to eat anything, and to be able to take in all and everything, that is the qualifying requisite of a leader.'

"In answer to my inquiry whether he did not find Japan cold, I received the reply, 'Everybody invariably asks me that question. With the room warmed by a fire like this and with the cozy automobile when I go out, I have no opportunity to come in contact with the cold.'

"So saying Prime Minister Ba Maw went over to the fireplace and threw some wood into the fire. In the warm room a pot of peonies was in full bloom and a gorgeous orchid proudly displayed its beautiful flowers. We asked the Prime Minister to take back a small present to his wife, Madame Kim Mama, which he accepted after repeatedly telling us that we should not have gone to such trouble."

China, Japan Amity On Firm Foundation

(Continued from Page 1)

regime a similar agreement, which is however, no more than a dead letter insofar as its practical effect is concerned.

Angered by the French Government's declaration of the retrocession of the French concessions in China and the approval given to the Japanese landing at Kwangchow Bay, the Chungking regime recalled its charge d'affaires at Vichy.

France, in full cognizance of the situation in East Asia, had from a friendly spirit returned the concessions which China had cherished for many years. And yet the Chungking regime took a retaliatory attitude toward the French action, which fact indicates how great was the reaction on the part of Chungking. Instead of being a provincial regime of China, the Chungking regime has fallen to the status of a mere puppet regime of the Anglo-American powers.

Constitutes Just Path

To the National Government of China, Japan's retrocession of the concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights constitute the just path for the adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations.

Encouraged by this recovery of sovereignty, the National Government of China, realizing that the time has come for it to fully display the strength that it had silently nursed for three years since its return to Nanking, has concentrated its energies in the establishment of a wartime structure in military, political and economic fields. The outcome has been the creation of a supreme national defense council, the drastic reform of central and provincial administrative systems and the attendant reshuffle in personnel, the extension of the powers of the central government over North China, the adoption of wartime economic policies and the organization of an economic control machinery, and the innovation of the educational system.

In cooperation with China's foregoing wartime efforts, Japan transferred to China the control of enemy property in China, abolished the restriction against the movement of goods, adjusted on a rational basis of goods, adjusted on a rational basis the economic control machinery with China as the principal and suspended the further issue of military scrip, all of which measures have served to increase greatly the strength of the National Government of China.

Arrangements Completed

Moreover, with arrangements completed for the actual retrocession of exclusive Japanese concessions and the Peking Legation Quarter, these will be returned to the Nanking Government on the auspicious day of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking.

Then, there followed suddenly the visit to China by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo for the purpose of returning President Wang Ching-wei's visit to Japan as well as to pay respects for China's war entry. As the result of Prime Minister Tojo's friendly talks with the leaders of the Nanking Government a further impetus was given to the Chinese zeal for prosecuting successfully the war in close cooperation with Japan.

Thus, Japan has shown the good faith of fulfilling what it had promised, while China on her part, in appreciation of Japan's good faith, has further determined to live or die together with Japan. With this firm basis for Sino-Japanese cooperation established, the solution of the Chinese problem has entered an epochal stage on the occasion of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking.

Comfort Bags Sent

With the collection of 145,130 comfort bags in the three Wards of Shitaya, Ushigome and Yodobashi, the dispatching ceremony was held at the Shiodome Station recently. It was the 81st ceremony and the total number of comfort bags already sent out to the front from Tokyo since May 1936 amounts to 7,928,860, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

BURMA STANDS BY OUR NATION

(Continued from Page 1)

sibilities of an independent nation."

In reply to the next question as to how the people of Burma are prepared further to contribute to the cause of the present war, the Prime Minister declared:

Is Fight for Burma

"For Burma, with a tragic history, this war is a fight for her very survival in the literal sense of the word. And it is therefore, with no mere spirit of idealism but with the starkest realism I am speaking to you that every Burman knows that Britain must be beaten in this war or else we as a people will be completely wiped out. We have fully realized the significances and the aims of this war. With this realization, we have given our complete cooperation to the Imperial Nippon Forces. We have made history by our cooperation. The whole nation cooperated. Now that the British have been driven out, we have gone one stage further. We have gone now to the constructive side of the matter which is to follow Nippon's leadership in establishing a new order and economy in East Asia, an order and economy which should be based upon the strongest and most just foundations and will, therefore, endure forever."

Other questions by correspondents and answers given by Prime Minister Ba Maw follow:

Q—There have been newspaper reports in recent months that the Chinese residents in various countries in the South, who for a long time had been supporters of the Chungking regime, have changed their minds and are now actively cooperating in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere under Japanese leadership. Has such a change of mind also happened among the Chinese living in Burma?

A—I can assure you that it is true. I am speaking from personal knowledge because I have a wide circle of Chinese friends. I know for certain the only reason why the Chinese in Burma were previously supporting Chungking was British pressure, British money, and British lies. The Chinese in Burma are not politically-minded. They are a business community and, therefore, they fell easy victims to British propaganda.

Q.—What will be the place allotted to the non-Burmese communities resident in Burma, such as Chinese and Indians, in the new Burma which will emerge, once independence has been granted? Will they become fully qualified citizens of Burma, or what other status will be given to them? Would Your Excellency tell us in which way is going to be solved the Indian immigrant problem in Burma in order to re-establish the balance of the Burmese peasants?

A.—I am afraid it is too early to speak of the internal policy of Burma. These are matters which will have to await Burmese independence but speaking broadly, I can say that all our relations will be guided by the moral principles upon which the East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere will be founded. Our relations for instance, with our neighbors are bound to be cordial, bound to be reciprocal, consistently, of course, with our independence and sovereignty. Well, so far, I have answered your question in the way it has been phrased, but now I will go into it a little bit deeper. I do not admit the accuracy even of the question because the so-called Indian problem does not really exist in Burma. It was merely the Burmese version of the British policy of 'divide and rule.' Just as in India the Hindu-Muslim problem in the Indian version of the British policy of 'divide and rule.' Now I will cite you a conclusive instance since the British have been driven out of Burma, the Indian problem has ceased to exist. If you can come to my country, I will show you how the Indian and the Burman are cooperating, pulling their respective weights in the common cause.

Q.—The British in order more effectively to suffocate any independence movement in Burma, accuse and propagandize all these movements as having communistic aspects and tendencies. Would Your Excellency tell us the truth about this crafty accusation?

Flays British Propaganda

A.—I have a very short answer. It is merely a British pretext to discredit our independence movement. Following their own proverb they are merely giving the dog a bad name.

Q.—Would Your Excellency tell us the outlines of the economic reconstruction of Burma and the reorganization of her foreign trade?

Could Your Excellency give us a general outline as to what extent reconstruction work in the areas of Burma most effected by the enemy's scorched earth policy has progressed?

A.—You must be satisfied with a very general answer. At present, Burma is concentrating herself completely upon the task of winning this war. You will understand that Burma is the frontline and naturally she is concentrating every ounce of her energy upon frontline activities and in these frontline activities both economically and industrially, she is doing her best to cooperate with the Nippon army in Burma. As regards other parts of the question, I am afraid they are a little bit premature and I hope you do not expect me to answer them more concretely than what I have said.

Q.—What is Your Excellency's strongest impression of Japan?

A.—I must say quite frankly that my strongest impression is the graciousness of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor in according us the unique honor of one of the highest decorations in Japan and the honor of an audience. Anybody who knows Japan's tradition will understand how great the honor is. I cannot conceive of any great honor being accorded to a foreigner in Japan than the honor that His Imperial Majesty was pleased to accord us. It has created a very great impression on me and I am not likely to forget it. It has made me understand the strength and the importance of this great Imperial tradition in Japan."

Present at the interview were Wilhelm Schulze, correspondent for the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and other influential German journals, Dr. Fritz Sellmeyer of the Transocean News Service, Adam Vollhardt, representative of the Deutsche Nachrichten Buero, Dr. Karl Abshagen for the Europa Press, Dr. Lily Elisabeth Abegg, correspondent for the Frankfurter Zeitung, Gaetano Aulisio of the Stefani News Agency, H. F. Handge of the D. N. B., Michalangiolo Piacentini of the Gionale d'Italia, Leon Prou of the Havas New Agency, H. Ramiah of the United Press of India and four representatives respectively of the Domei News Agency, the Broadcasting Corporation, the English Mainichi and the Nippon Times.

Former Corporal Sends 6,000 Letters In 1 Year to Comfort Comrades at Front

Fukujiro Sugiyama, 27, a tailor in Oji-ku, who was formerly a corporal in the Akizawa Unit stationed in North China, has dispatched 6,000 comfort-letters to comrades at the front in one year, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Having been a soldier himself in active service on the front lines in North China, Mr. Sugiyama knows how comforting it is to receive a communication from home irrespective who the writer may be. So when his discharge came, he resolved to influence others to write to the soldiers at the front, offering to take the trouble of dispatching the letters on their behalf.

When questioned as to how he is faring in his endeavors these days, Mr. Sugiyama said it is not infrequent that he gets as many as 500 letters entrusted to him in one day by kindly neighbors including children.

INAUGURAL SESSION HELD OF RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Body to Study Methods of Promoting, Unifying Work On Science

The first session of the Committee upon Organized Research in Science Mobilization of the Science Mobilization Society was held from 9:30 a.m., on Thursday at the Greater East Asiatic Hall.

The purpose of the committee is to deliberate upon methods of promoting and unifying scientific and technical researches, and includes over 650 representatives from scientific and technical research organs all over the country.

Over 300 members were present at the meeting, including Lieutenant-General Reikichi Tada, director of the Science Mobilization Society, as well as over 500 guests, including Viscount Kyoshiro Inouye, president of the Technical Affairs Board.

The meeting adopted the following resolution:

"We pledge to do our best for the promotion of Japan's scientific and technological research for furtherance of industrial productivity."

In his opening address, Lieutenant-General Tada stressed that advanced science and techniques in Japan are absolute requisites for increased output of necessary commodities.

Seikichi Yamashita, director of the Investigation and Research League, Tomonori Nakano, director of the All-Japan Science and Technical Bodies' League, and Vice-Admiral Ichiro Sato also addressed the meeting.

Divided into five sections, the meeting deliberated on the questions of selection of research subjects on full utilization of the results of research and advancement in the standard of techniques.

Visiting Burmese Party Thrilled by Maneuvers

(Continued From Page 1)

Shimoshizu. "Because," he explained, "I saw the actual strength of the Japanese Forces at home—in Burma, and then since my arrival here I vividly saw with my own eyes the untiring efforts and activities of the Japanese men and women behind the guns—how they are vigorously assisting their men on the foremost fronts. Now on top of this, I was able to see how and in what manner the Japanese Army is training their brave and heroic men at home."

Asked about his personal impressions of our Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, the Burmese Prime Minister frankly told the interviewers that he is the most impressive man he has ever met up to today. He said that Prime Minister Tojo has created implicit confidence not only in him alone but also in all other Burmese Government leaders, which he emphasized will never be changed.

When one of the reporters asked the rather difficult question of what Prime Minister Ba Maw would do in connection with the problem of the now closed Burma Route as the Prime Minister of Burma, he stated that just as the Burmese did everything possible to help assist the Japanese in cutting off this notorious road, the Burmese people will render the fullest cooperation toward the Japanese toward keeping this route closed forever. He stressed that the Burmese forces are now closely collaborating with the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Burma in annihilating the foes of mankind.

The interview over, the party left the school at 1:30 p.m. for Tokyo with one of most pleasant and impressive memories of their sojourn here.

NIPPON AIR FORCES RAID FOE AT MILNE

U.S. Army Bombed—Positions Also Blasted in Previous Day Attack

The Imperial Air Forces bombed the base of the American forces at Milne Bay at daybreak on Thursday, following the raid made on this area on the previous day, it was announced by the Anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei, in relaying a report from Melbourne.

U.S. Forces Bombed

The Japanese Air Forces again bombed Milne Bay on Wednesday, wreaking havoc on the positions of the anti-Axis forces stationed in the inlet, it was disclosed by the Anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei in quoting a report from Melbourne.

Chittagong Again Bombed

The Imperial Air Forces repeated their bombings on Chittagong on Wednesday, it was announced by the Headquarters of the Anti-Axis Expeditionary Forces in India on Thursday, according to a report from New Delhi, which was relayed in a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

Bengal Province Bombed

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 23.—In a communique issued today by the headquarters of British forces in India, it was reported that Japanese Air Units last night bombed southeastern Bengal Province, according to a New Delhi dispatch received here.

China Pushes Charity Works

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 25.—The free gruel kitchen, Refugee Children's Camp and other social welfare institutions which existed prior to the amalgamation of the New Citizens' Movement Promotion Committee and the Shanghai Office of the National Relief Commission into the Social Welfare Bureau will continue to function as usual, it was revealed by the Bureau. The latter office has taken over the direction of these philanthropic bodies. The Bureau was inaugurated on March 1 last year and is under the directorship of Sun Ming-chi.

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U.S. SOLDIERS LACK REALISTIC TRAINING

Commanders Disgusted With Timidity of Men in Actual Warfare

American military authorities apparently have come to realize at this late date the fatal defects in the training methods of the United States Army and utter lack of training on the parts of its officers and men, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

As a result of the terror spread among them by the fury of the dauntless and death-defying attacks of Japanese troops in the Southwestern Pacific campaign, much criticism has come to be directed in America itself at the United States Army for various defects in both its system and men. Especially the officers at the front seem to have belatedly been impressed keenly by the utter lack of training of their subordinate officers and men.

According to a Washington dispatch relayed here, the Infantry Journal, organ of the infantry arm of the United States Army has published an article on this question in the following vein:

To Revise Training

"The United States Marine Corps and the officers and men of the 32nd and 41st Divisions who participated in the Guadalcanal and New Guinea actions must have undergone quite harrowing experiences. Through the many reverses they suffered, however, they have experienced the cruel realities inevitable in warfare and a tendency has become marked lately of casting off the American military training system, which had been forced for the past two years in favor of a stricter form of discipline and training methods.

"We have here the opinions of some of our officers on first-line duty. A battalion commander says: 'If I could train my officers and men all over again, I would have them enter a trench and drop bombs all around them so that all their timidity and fear would be blasted out of them.'

"An infantry company commander declares: 'At the next maneuvers, I think I shall deprive my men of all rations, water or any form of recreation so that they would be used to hardships of the camp.'

"A Major of the Marine Corps states: 'I must train my new recruits so that they won't be scared stiff under fire.'

Weeding Out Officers

"A Colonel of the Marine Corps asserts: 'The biggest problem lies rather with the staff officers. We must discover and weed out those suffering from a disease of the will.'"

The same journal runs the memorandum of Lieutenant-General Leslie J. MacNair, Vice-Commander of the United States General Headquarters and Commander of the land forces of the United States Army, which points out the need of recasting training methods in the light of the experience of the Tunisian campaign, as follows:

"Most of the American troops on the Tunisian front have been subjected to incessant training but I regret to note that they have been unable to conduct themselves properly in the face of the German offensive.

"They were extremely slow at digging trenches, so that many lives were lost under the dive-bombing of German aircraft.

Just Like British

"American tanks were skilfully maneuvered within range of the German anti-tank guns, while the range of the American anti-tank battery was far short of the distance to be covered. They fell into the same trap as the British tank corps at Tobruk.

"In view of these defects, the United States Army is now gradually adopting new methods of training. Hereafter, only the most realistic methods will be tolerated.

"We shall hereafter make troops in full gear crawl forward, while aircraft will pursue them at a height of about 30 feet over them firing actually loaded machine-guns and tanks will come attacking in front. Between two fires, the troops will be made to dig trenches to see how fast they can do it. Such will be the realistic training we shall enforce."

China Money Body Expands

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 25.—The Financial Control Bureau, which was established in Shanghai in August last year by the Central Reserve Bank acting on instructions from the Ministry of Finance, will establish branches in Nanking and Soochow.

China to Aid Education

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 25.—The Shanghai Special Municipality has issued a special order to the effect that steps would be taken to enforce the collection of the entertainment tax for the purpose of aiding educational work in areas under its jurisdiction.

Happy Over Cooperation Given by Diet

The above is a souvenir photograph taken of the Cabinet on Friday after the adjournment sine die of the 81st Session of the Imperial Diet in which measures for the efficient prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia were enacted. Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo (second from right on front row) seems pleased with the Diet's accomplishment.

'She Stoops to Conquer'

While Chiang's Wife Is Putting on Everything She Has To Hoodwink Americans, U.S. Officials Continue to Make Empty Promises

Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek's desperate efforts in trying to get the United States to rush aid to her frustrated husband and the attitude of the American authorities in humoring the woman envoy from Chungking is described in the following article which appeared in a recent issue of the Shuho.

Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek arrived at Washington on November 27, last year. She immediately entered a hospital in New York, saying she had a five-year old injury to be cured.

On February 4 of this year she came back to Washington. Her presence in the American capital occasioned the Americans to get Chungking to restore its confidence in America. The knowledge that the United States was not sending much aid to Chungking had been perplexing for some time.

At Washington station, she was met by Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President. President Roosevelt was waiting for her outside the station.

The newspapers accorded an enthusiastic welcome to her. They made mention of her as a State guest. They stressed that she was the first Chinese woman to be greeted by the President at a station.

Spirits Rise High

Mrs. Chiang's spirits rose high as she entered Washington.

The radio made the following announcement on February 17:

"The visit of Mrs. Chiang will lead to greater friendship between America and China. Her influence will be felt in official as well as in private quarters. There is no doubt that she will succeed in influencing those directing the war effort of America into seeing that there be more American aid to Chungking.

Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek is favored with an opportunity of achieving greater results than have ever been made by any Chinese envoy in America. For one thing the American-Chinese situation has been greatly clarified by the American and British moves to relinquish extraterritorial rights in China."

According to schedule, she attended a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives of February 18. She gave a lengthy speech in the House. She began by speaking about the days she spent in America as a small girl. Her preoccupation was to please her hearers. She said that she felt as though she had come back home when she reached the American capital.

For the rest of her speech she lauded the Atlantic Charter and spoke of the need of downing Japan. She stressed that if left alone, Japan, which has come into possession of vast resources of important materials, would make sure of strengthening its fighting power to a considerable degree.

She appealed for increased American aid to Chungking in the following manner:

"By our experience of five years of warfare with Japan, I do not think that we have failed in this war. We rather feel honored in fighting for the victory of the anti-Axis group. America must help Chungking at any cost."

The next day, she met a group of newspaper men. President Roosevelt was with her. She reiterated what she had told the Congressional men.

The President also spoke on the occasion. What he said showed him to be a master hand at evading questionable issues.

Mrs. Chiang elated over her speech before Congress, visited the grave of the first American President in the company of Mrs. Roosevelt. She attended a number of parties held in her honor.

In due time she returned to New York. On March 1 she attended a party given by Mayor La Guardia of New York. She took the occasion to appeal for more American aid to Chungking. Through the irony of chance she swooned in the midst of the function.

Wants Doctor's Aid

She came to herself shortly afterward. But she was not as strong as before. She has yet to recover completely, as will be seen from the fact that she is reported to have told the British Government that she would accept its invitation to visit Britain if her doctor allowed her to do so.

It is true that she is the first Chinese woman to have spoken before congress. Naturally she should be taking an exaggerated view of her importance because of that. But it is doubtful whether her efforts will make things any brighter for Chungking.

The question of aid to Chungking is interlocked with the question of offensive action against Japan.

American and British aid to Chungking has yet to materialize. Hence Chungking's complaints about America and Britain.

Chungking airs its dissatisfaction with America and Britain in the following manner:

"The air force under the leadership of Brigadier-General Claire Chennault has not enough aircraft. For this reason it cannot engage in large-scale operations either for offensive or for defensive purposes.

"China expected for a long time that the anti-Axis countries would provide it with many airplanes. There was a lack of airplanes. That stood in the way of China developing its air force. This is a matter of regret to us, remembering the fact that the anti-Axis countries had promised great material aid to China. I am sure that the entire China front would be quite a different thing if 100 transport planes and 500 bombers and fighters were active in the skies over China fighting against the Japanese.

"We do not merely want an attack on Burma. We want planes with which to attack industrial centers in Japan Proper and in the occupied regions of China. China also wants arms, ammunition and transport planes."

In the latter part of February General Hsiung was speaking in London in an attempt to have the anti-Axis countries act quickly in organizing offensive actions against Japan and in sending aid to Chungking. It looked as though he had determined to achieve in Britain what he had failed to get in America.

Boasts China's Strength

Incidentally, Mrs. Chiang showed herself a bit of a cynic in her meeting with American newspaper men.

"China has vast man-power resources," she remarked. "If China could receive some aid under the Lease-Lend Act, it could be counted upon to tap them to a considerable degree. China has been fighting for five years without an air force. It is impossible even for China to fight with clenched fists only."

Dr. T. V. Soong, younger brother of Mrs. Chiang, who came to America in the latter part of February was as active as his sister, getting America to display a greater interest in helping China in its struggle with Japan.

"Several hundred planes are needed by China if it is to succeed in driving Japan out of China," he told the press upon his arrival in America. "The plane is by far more important than other arms in the present phase of the war. Our position is best illustrated by the fact that there is a constant threat to air bases which can be used in making air attacks on Japan Proper."

America and Britain have, for some time, been aware that Chungking has a grudge against them. They have to consider other countries allied to them in making a decision to satisfy Chungking. This is the reason why there has been little American and British aid to Chungking.

Apparently Mrs. Chiang spoke in Congress for nothing. About the time she made her Congressional speech, American opinion was interested in aid to Chungking. However, it will be no surprise if nothing comes out of the present talk of aiding Chungking.

President Roosevelt spoke about the need of assuming an offensive against Japan on February 12, and hinted that American aid to Chungking would be forthcoming.

A statement made by Franklin Ley, of the Lease-Lend Planning Board, three days after the President made his remarks, shattered expectations of any early American aid to Chungking.

He said that supplies for seven months which left America for Chungking are held up in India. He blamed the inadequacy of the air service between India and Chungking for the failure of these supplies to reach their destination.

The newspapers of New York, commenting on the statement of this American official, said that it never was cheerful reading. They revealed that the aid sent by America to Chungking by way of the Burma Road was as small as that which America is sending to Chungking by way of India.

Won't Show Interest

At the moment, the American press is getting increasingly interested in aiding Chungking. It has the effect of greeting Mrs. Chiang. If past experience is anything to go by, one need not be a prophet to say that America will not show much interest in rushing aid to Chungking.

At any rate, a member of the American House of Representatives, on February 17, warned, "If we do not send 10 per cent of the airplanes America produces to Chungking, and if we do not lease-lend it weapons for five years, or if we cannot reopen the Burma route and establish an overland route to Chungking, the anti-Axis nations will meet defeat on the Far Eastern front."

The House foreign affairs committee, on February 25, passed a decision that it was necessary to extend for another year the Lease-Lend Act, which will cease being effective this June, and that it was necessary to increase aid to Chiang.

On March 1, Edward R. Stettinius, Chief of the Lease-Lend Bureau, declared at a Senate foreign affairs committee meeting, "Not enough aid is being sent Chiang at present, but this is due chiefly to the difficulty in transportation. Half of the aid-Chiang amount is at present in India, but until there are more airplanes, the aid cannot help being limited."

Thus much is being made over it in America, but that all of it consists of mere words can be seen in the following report sent by a Chungking correspondent in Washington: "The problem of increasing the lease-lending of weapons to Chungking and the supplying of commodities has been discussed in Congress, and numerous and good editorials have appeared in various papers urging a swift and effective aid to the Chungking armies. But all that makes me wonder more if there are no concrete ways through which airplanes and other urgently needed items can be sent in greater quantities to Chungking."

Desperate for Help

Of course, it is natural for Chungking to desperately advocate aid, and when Churchill made a report in the British Lower House on February 11, following the Casablanca conference, Chungking made known its doubts whether the anti-Axis nations intended to carry out an offensive against Japan and asserted, "Churchill has declared that within nine months a large-scale offensive will be launched against the Axis. Does this plan include an offensive against Japan? We in Chungking cannot help being disappointed in the principle to try to destroy Germany first. If an offensive against Japan is not begun within nine months, then that must be called a result of inexcusable negligence."

Then on February 12, Roosevelt pounded his chest and shouted, "We have no intention of merely attacking Japan from island to island. We will launch large-scale, decisive operations to drive Japan out of China, and will take definite action in the skies over Japan Proper, as well as over China. By the Casablanca conference and the Anglo-American conference at Chungking absolute plans for the offensive have been completed. There are many roads leading to Tokyo. And we will ignore none of them."

Chungking pounced on this pronouncement and cried, "There is much doubt in Chungking whether the American air force will really attack Japan. We wish with fervor that America deal Japan a terrific blow. If the Japanese Forces are given time, the Japanese bloc defended by 150,000,000 troops, will attain a full self-sufficiency in industry as well as in foodstuffs. To destroy such a huge military nation will be the most difficult and most long term work in the whole of this great war."

The Anglo-Americans too, the more they see Japan complete its invincible position, and with repeated pleas from Chungking, have gradually come to lay importance on the war against Japan. Brigadier-General Claire Chenault, commander of the American air force in Chungking, with gross ignorance of the facts, has declared, "As a result of the Casablanca conference, the war situation in China has become exceedingly hopeful. If America pours its whole strength into the war, there is a possibility for the war to end this year. Once Germany is defeated, it will be possible to beat Japan with the cooperation of America, Britain and Chungking. Japan's leaders are beginning to think so too." He also asserted, "As a result of America abandoning the strategy of attacking Japan by advancing from island to island, the possibility of bombing Japan with an air force based in China has become greater."

'When' Is Question

But when Soong Mei-ling, together with Roosevelt, met reporters and pleaded piteously that Chungking could not fight with fists alone, Roosevelt by her side remarked, "With the progress of the war situation, it has become more important to use China as a base in operations against Japan. This means that Japan will be blasted at home. The question is when this will be started, and I can only answer as early as God allows us."

Such offensives against Japan as hoped for by Chungking are not being actually brought about, but as if in answer to Mrs. Chiang's speeches, propaganda has been started about an offensive against Japan. For example, Robert P. Patterson, American undersecretary of war, said, "The anti-Axis forces should unite and launch an offensive against Japan." And Knox, on Washington's birthday ranted, "China is the base against Japan. To make China a base, is the beginning of the unconditional surrender of the Axis, as planned at the conferences at Casablanca and Chungking."

At the same time Knox curried Chungking's favor by declaring, "Chiang is China's Washington."

A recent Gallup poll shows that the Americans now consider Japan their greatest enemy, and Knox at the same time he advocated a "seven ocean" navy, shouted that Japan Proper will be bombed in March.

The enemy consists of nations expert in propaganda, and it is thus not anything of wonder for them to make much noise about a planned offensive against Japan or aid to Chiang. And we need not be concerned at each new wave of words. If the enemy propagandizes that they will defeat Japan within this year, then we will with facts, this year, completely destroy the enemy, America and Britain. We must win through the War of Greater East Asia.

Fang Takes New Post

C.P.S.

HANGCHOW, March 25.—Fang Huan-ju, newly appointed head of the Publicity Bureau of the Chekiang Provincial Government, arrived here recently.

FIGHT FOR EQUALITY STRESSED BY WANG

President Recalls Will of National Father of China, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen

The alliance with all peoples who are struggling to attain equality in the international structure was stressed by President Wang Chingwei of the National Government of China on March 12, the eighteenth anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, National Father of China, who laid the foundation for the establishment of New China.

President Wang's statement follows:

The National Father, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in his will, elucidated the objective of the People's Revolution which is to win for China, national liberty and international equality. He also explained that the attainment of this goal is to be sought through a thorough awakening of our own people and an alliance with those peoples of the world treating us on the basis of equality so as to engage in a common struggle which begins with the abolition of unequal treaties.

Since the death of the National Father, the comrades who have been left behind have steadfastly laboured in obedience to his behested teachings. Our friendly Ally, Japan, consonant with the promises made in the Basic Treaty for assistance to China to enable her to win complete independence, has taken the lead in restoring to China her concessions and in abolishing her extraterritorial privileges. Italy and other friendly Powers have followed with similar decisions.

Led by the Treaty of Nanking, the unequal treaties have for over a hundred years served as a weapon working for the detriment of China's national interests, but they are at last being gradually abolished. As we feel gratified over their abolition, we are all the more gratified over the realization of unity among the various peoples treating one another on the basis of equality.

As we observe for the eighteenth occasion the anniversary of the death of the National Father, we report with the deepest reverence this development to the hallowed spirit of the Leader in Heaven, and further pledge ourselves to uphold with the utmost sincerity his behested teachings in the continuation of our efforts in leading the nation steadfastly to our goal. We will also cooperate wholeheartedly with our friendly Ally for the attainment of final victory in the War of Greater East Asia in order to complete the emancipation of China and to realize the aim of co-prosperity in East Asia.

As we recall today the unfinished task of the National Father, our sorrows are supplemented by an enthusiasm to rouse our spirit of courage, progressiveness, perseverance and endurance, so as to shoulder successfully the responsibility for the rejuvenation of China and the defense of East Asia.

In offering our prayers before the Mausoleum of the National Father today, we also take the opportunity to pay our highest respects before the shrines dedicated to the martyrs of the People's Revolution and to the Japanese comrades of our cause who gave their lives for the revolutionary movement.

We sincerely hope that our own spirit may be merged with that of the innumerable martyrs, so that we may march continuously and without interruption on the road to glory indicated to us by the National Father.

LIFE, TRAVELS OF HSU FU TO BE PUBLISHED IN JUNE

Book on Chinese Scholar of 214 B.C. Being Compiled by Chao, Nakase

A five-hundred page book devoted to the life and travels of the grand old Chinese scholar, Hsu Fu, who was dispatched to Japan in the year 214 B.C. by the first Emperor of the Chin Dynasty will be published in the latter part of June by the Imperial Juvenile Education Society, it was disclosed here on Wednesday by Domei.

The book is being compiled jointly by Chao Cheng-ping, president of Shanghai University, and Professor Kichirokuro Nakase of Kyoto Imperial University.

It is understood that the publication of the book is being enthusiastically supported by Denichi Ishii, head of the Imperial Juvenile Education Society, who returned recently from an inspection tour of educational conditions in China and Manchoukuo. His belief is that such cultural books are necessary to promote mutual understanding among the children of Japan, China and Manchoukuo.

Chen Exhorts More Output

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 25.—The full mobilization of manpower, material resources and financial potentialities was emphasized by Chen Chun-hui, Minister of Reconstruction, in a broadcast speech over Station XGOY the other night. "Unless we lose no time in increasing production and hastening reconstruction, we will not be able to share the common task of emancipating East Asia with Japan," he declared.

Y.C.A.C. TEAMS PREPARE FOR GAMES WITH KOBE

Hockey Team to Tackle All-Kanto Eleven Sunday; Handballers to Hold Practice

Two hockey games and a handball practice will be held at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club on Sunday, the handballers taking the field from 11 a.m. while the Y.C. and A.C. first hockey team will see action from 2 p.m. The German second hockey eleven will meet outside opposition from 5 p.m. sharp.

The German handball eleven will hold a practice in preparation for their annual interport against the Kobe Germans, scheduled to be held in Kobe on April 18.

In the afternoon, the Y.C. and A.C. hockey team will meet the All-Kanto eleven in their final match before the interport with the K.R. and A.C. next week. The Club players led by Captain Burmester will be fielding their prboable interport lineup and as the opposition to be faced on Sunday constitutes the pick of Kanto, an interesting game should result.

The following players will comprise the two teams. Y.C. and A.C. firsts: Harriss, Edgar Levedag, Bellstedt, J. Schuette, Dr. Engel, P. Fehlen, Wilsing, Edu Levedag, Burmester (captain), Dohm, Schuette. German seconds: Vogt, L. Fachtmann, Arnold, Correns, Bergmann, Mueller, Henn, Sonnenschien, Mosler, M. Fachtmann, Noltenius. Referee: Mr. Glombik.

Seeking Chinese Citizenship

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 25.—Many foreign residents in Shanghai have applied to the National Government for naturalization papers in China. With the elevation of China's position in the family of nations as a result of the rendition of concessions and the abrogation of extraterritorial rights by Japan, Italy and France, numerous foreign residents are seeking Chinese citizenship.

Classified Ads.
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RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax
According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

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ACCOUNTANT, Japanese, age 33, well versed in trade routine, open for any capacity. Box 486, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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TOKYO. Small furnished room in foreign house, convenient location with meals, to be let. Box 488, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted
REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

The Oriental Hotel, Ltd.
6 BUND, KOBE, JAPAN
The Best Known Hotel for Its Hospitable Service and Excellent Cuisine
UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT
NIKKEBUIL AND SINKOBUIL RESTAURANTS TWO MOST POPULAR-PRICED
FIRST CLASS RESTAURANTS IN THE BUSINESS CENTRE
S. Kano, Managing Director

Wanted to Rent, Toky
HOUSE wanted for a family of three, preferably within old city limits, furnished or unfurnished. Box 489, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
UNFURNISHED small foreign house, one story, 5 rooms, bath, kitchen, gas heating, in Akasaka, rent ¥100, with servants attached ¥100, wanted to be exchanged for bigger house with garden in Kojimachi or Akasaka, rent not more than ¥200. Reply Box 485, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy
GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4439.
USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call Melody-sha, reliable store. 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku Tokyo side street of Sumitomo Bank. Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.
USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 173 Motomachi 4-chome Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

For Sale
GENUINE wire-haired puppy, female, 4 months old. Apply Box 492, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
GOLF set, Bobby Jones, stainless, complete with best leather bag, all new. Box 491, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
KNAPSACK for a primary school child, genuine leather, slightly damaged. Box 454, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted
YOUNG Indian gentleman wants to take lessons in Gregg's shorthand in Yokohama. Apply Box 715, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Instruction
FRENCH conversational lessons given at teacher's home. Will call by appointment. Speaks Japanese. Jeanne Shigeno, 6-no-5, 4-chome, Kudan, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Professional Notices
DENTAL
HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 1, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663
K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor) Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.
MASSAGE
MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3, Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.
MEDICAL
PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist, English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.
DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel Osaki 49-0417.
HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases, Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.
PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.
DR. THEA TEZUKA, internal, children's diseases. 61 Rydo-cho, Azabu, Tokyo. Tel. 48-3268. In Yokohama: Tuesdays and Fridays, 7 Nihon-odori, Tel. 2-2540.

General
BEAUTY PARLOR
PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 57-4383.
FURNITURE
NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3108. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 3 Banchi 3-chome Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.
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J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.
INABA Typewriter Office. 79 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3601, 1598. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriter. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 30 The Big Fool

The pattering of the night rain on the bamboo leaves by the window woke Kuranosuke from a fitful sleep one night in June. It was not cold, but Kuranosuke shivered a little as he opened his eyes. His drunken sleep had not rested him at all.

From somewhere close by he heard the crying of a baby. Evidently the baby was cutting its teeth, and the crying was insistent.

Kuranosuke lay silently on his back on the tatami, staring at the ceiling in the dark.

"I wonder if the mother's milk does not flow," he muttered to himself.

A strange silence enveloped the pleasure quarters in the dead of night. Once the gaily-dressed entertainers and songsters had retired, and the fumes of the hot sake had evaporated, Kuranosuke felt a queer loneliness creep through and around him. It was like a voice crying from beneath the ground.

"I wonder whose baby that is?" Kuranosuke felt wide awake.

Unconsciously his thoughts reverted to his wife Oriku whom he had sent to her family in Tajima. He thought of Daisaburo, only a few months old, of Ruri, of Kichichiyo.

"Oriku's milk does not flow well, either," he said to himself.

Somebody softly opened the sliding door. Kuranosuke did not move, and closed his eyes. Without a sound the intruder came close to him, and laid a hand on his shoulder.

"Master Uki, Master Uki," said a woman's voice softly. "Please get up. Madame Ukibashi is calling for you."

Kuranosuke knew the intruder was the waiting-woman. But he mumbled something indistinguishable, groaned, and turned over on his side like a man being roused from a deep sleep. Another sound had caught his trained ears, the rustling of the bamboo leaves by the window, although there was no wind.

He felt the woman's hand go to his pocket in his sleeve and take out something. The woman glided to the window.

"Master Tokusai," she whispered.

"Sh-ssh" hissed somebody outside the window.

Kuranosuke turned softly, and caught sight of the smooth outline of a bald head. The head belonged to Tokusai.

Kuranosuke smiled to himself. He never kept anything on his person that he would regret losing. He closed his eyes and pretended to snore. The woman slid softly out of the room.

In his heart Kuranosuke shuddered. Even here, in the midst of the pleasure town, he could not relax his vigilance. Both the Kira and Uesugi families did not lack for money or men. The pleasure town was a place where money talked, and evidently Kira was taking advantage of this. Kuranosuke felt himself surrounded by enemies. He felt like a man sleeping with his head on the edge of a sword. But a samurai's life was always uncertain. All through his life a samurai walked on the edge of a sword.

If Kuranosuke had contented himself with a retirement in the countryside of Ako, he would not have been in such peril. Only a year and three or four months had passed since the fateful incident at Yedo; but already Kuranosuke felt that he had lived a thousand years.

He kicked off the clothes lying round his feet and stood up. The crying of the baby could still be heard.

Kuranosuke smiled grimly. He was a father. He was a faithful retainer. He was an individual human being. He was three different beings in one.

It was very interesting, he thought. The world was interesting, and so were men's hearts. What had he to regret now? Nothing. . . .

It was because he had been born into this world that he had been privileged to experience this complex feeling. He could not regret having been born.

He had been accused of being a sensualist bound on his own pleasure. But Kuranosuke knew he was not. The pleasure town was part of the world. There was nothing wrong in tasting that which could be tasted whilst life lasted, even for a brief moment. There was nothing unnatural about it. What was important was the end. To be or not to be. . . .

As he thought of this he felt his flesh tense. If he failed to achieve what he should, all his actions in Fushimi and Gion and other pleasure quarters would resolve into nothing more than the selfish pleasure seeking of a mere sensualist.

But Kuranosuke could already see the summit ahead of him. It had been hard going up to now, but he was confident that he could finish the rest of the way. He had nothing to fear from the enemy. His only worry was the unpredictable changes that come over men's hearts.

Above all, Kuranosuke feared his own self. He feared that somehow, at the last moment, he might lose his resolve. There was a little insistent voice in his heart. Its peering whispers were heard only by Kuranosuke.

"Fool!" the voice would whisper. "What's in a name? What is there after death? Loyalty is only a temporary social situation. That situation is past. The present situation does not call for the destruction of human life."

Or again: "Your child is crying for want of milk. Your wife is losing weight from lack of care. How can you sacrifice wife and children, merely to satifsy your own moral code? Do you call that human, as a father and as a man?"

Or again: "Now is the time to enjoy life. Enjoy life as long as it lasts. You won't be born again. Don't throw away this chance."

Kuranosuke understood well why Kurobei Ono had gone the way he had. He could not deny that he was strongly tempted to go the same way. He could look at himself with a detached mind, and scrutinize his own complex feelings.

The end was important. The moment before death. . .

What was the use of regretting the past for the future? He was not a single individual. He had to think of the good name of his ancestors and descendants. He was only a link in the chain. He could not allow that link to become rusty.

"Self is a small matter." Kuranosuke started at the sound of his own voice. At the same time he felt the blood pulsing through his body, strongly, forcefully. He was conscious of a new strength.

"What is self?" He stood and glared at something big and vast before him. Once he had subjected self, his eyes were opened.

"It is the will of heaven that this Kuranosuke should put into action the teachings on Bushido propounded by Soko Yamaga. Now is the time, when the samurai spirit of the Genna and Kwanei eras has faded into the shadows of history, and the men of this Genroku era wallow in luxurious pleasures, and wake not from their drunkenness!"

Something hot and strong welled up in his breast. He knew the vendetta was a big thing. It was not a mere act of vengeance undertaken by one clan. It would be something that would sober the whole of society, and perhaps cause a new turn in history. Furthermore, it would establish for ever a standard of moral and ethical value in the nation. It would be just as big a work as the voluminous sutras which the ancient sages had written for the direction of men. The only difference was that whereas the latter was built by the writing-brush, the former would be built by the sword.

'Bushido! Eternal Bushido! Kuranosuke was happy. A warrior of the warring ages laying down his life for the defense of a castle could not have been happier. He had received a message from heaven.

As he thought over the past, Kuranosuke felt that it had been heaven's will that his lord, Asano Takumi-no-Kami, should have died the way he did. If the motive had been only that of cutting down Kira, he could have chosen another time and place. What meant it then, that Lord Asano had chosen the month of the cherry to draw his sword, clad in full ceremonial court dress, right in the middle of an important function at the Shogun's court?

Clearly it was heaven's will. Kuranosuke's vendetta was thus inevitable. It was also heaven's will, for the good of society, of nation, of posterity.

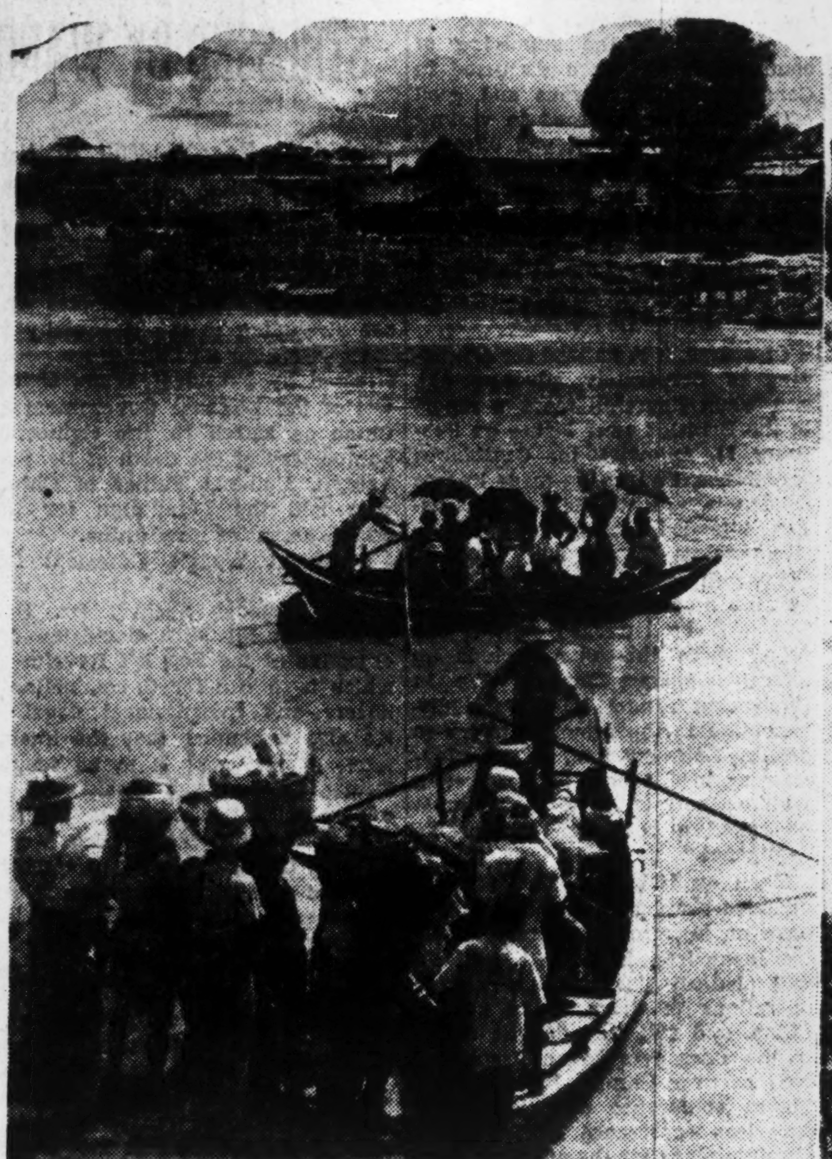
"My lord, your honorable death shall not go unavenged." Kuranosuke was on his knees, his wet face pressed on his hands on the tatami.

He remained in that position for a long time. Presently, the dark patch in the wall that was the window began to lighten. A cock crew somewhere.

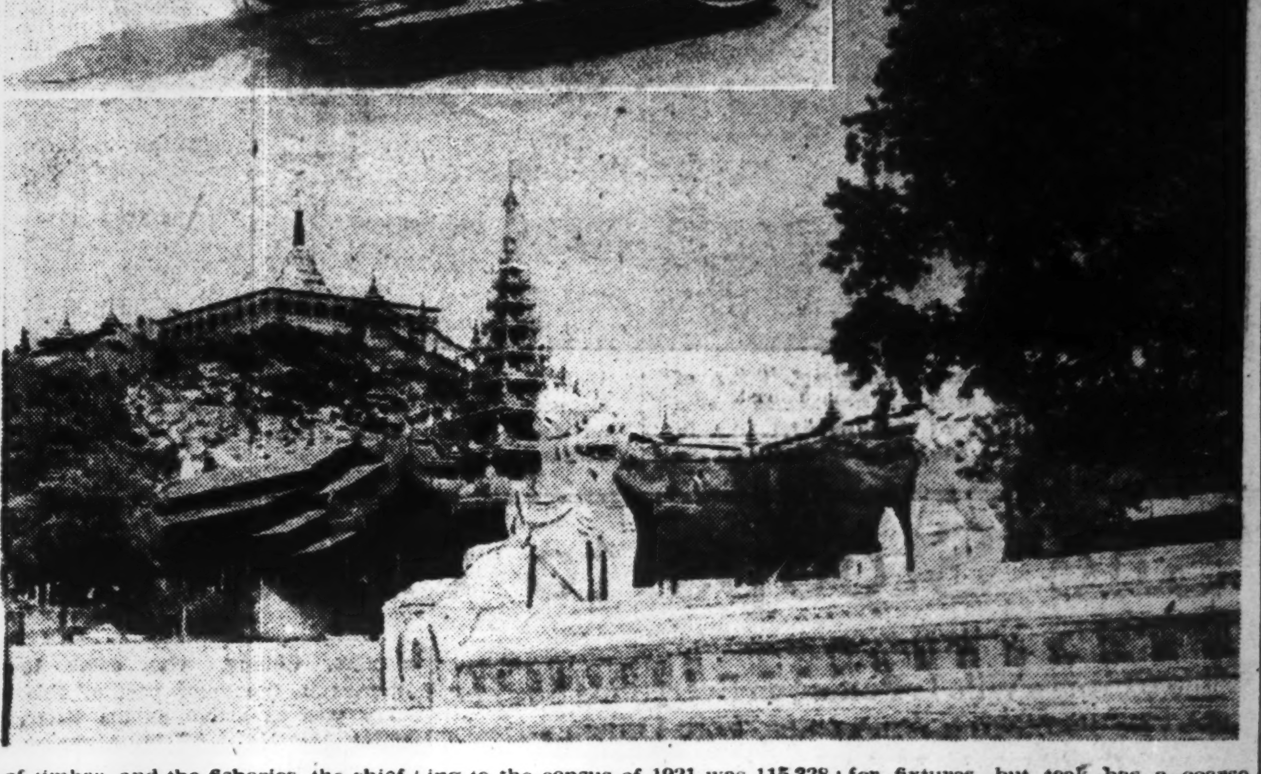
The period before sunrise was the chilliest and most depressing at the pleasure house.

(To Be Continued)

Colorful Burma—Land of Rivers and Pagodas



Presented above are some aspects of Burma. At left: a river scene near Rangoon. At top: street scene in Rangoon. Above: a cathedral in the Palace. (Latter two pictures passed by the War Ministry).



From time immemorial the principal highway of Burma has been the Irrawaddy and its tributaries. Even at the present day the railways have rather supplemented than replaced the rivers as highways of trade. The Burma railways are for the most part the property of the province, but are operated by the Burma Railways, Ltd. They are all meter gauge. The main line runs from Rangoon to Mandalay, where it is interrupted by the Irrawaddy, but is continued on the opposite bank of the river to Myitkyina. There has never been railway connection with India proper, nor with any neighboring country. The center of the oilfields, Yenangyaung, is still only accessible by river. Burma is badly in need of roads, which are nonexistent over most of the country. Most of the smaller villages of Burma consist of a collection of from a dozen to 100 or more huts, built of timber uprights and bamboo. The villages are surrounded by a bamboo or wooded stockade—mainly as a protection against wild animals. Whilst the civil head of the village is the thugyi, or headman, chosen by the villagers and recognized by the Government, the spiritual head of the village is the senior hpoongyi of the neighboring hpoongyi kyaung. Larger villages or towns arise as collecting or distributing centers, or have important bazaars. In many cases their importance has been enhanced by their having been made the administrative headquarters of a district or a division. A large number of the more important towns are river ports.

The staple industry of Burma is agriculture, but many cultivators are also artisans in the by-season. In addition to rice-growing, the felling of timber, and the fisheries, the chief occupations are rice husking, silk weaving, and dyeing. The most important of the non-agricultural manufacturing industries is that connected with the working and refining of oil. The principal refineries are at Syriam, near Rangoon. The introduction of cheap cotton and silk fabrics has dealt a blow to hand-weaving, while aniline dyes are driving out the native vegetable product; but both industries still linger in the rural tracts. The best silk-weavers are to be found at Amarapura. The total number of persons engaged in the production of textile fabrics in Burma, according to the census of 1921 was 115,338 against 419,007 in 1901. The chief dye-product of Burma is cutch, a yellow dye obtained from the wood of the sha tree. Cutch-boiling forms the chief means of livelihood of a number of the poorer classes in the Prome and Thayetmyo districts of Lower Burma, and a subsidiary means of subsistence elsewhere. Cheroot making and smoking is universal with both sexes. The chief arts of Burma are lacquer working (centered at Pagan), wood carving and silver work. The floral wood carving is remarkable for its freedom and spontaneity. The carving is done in teak wood when it is meant for fixtures, but teak has a coarse grain, and otherwise yomane clogwood said to be a species of Gmelina, is preferred. The tools employed are chisel, gouge and mallet. The design is traced on the wood with charcoal, gouped out in the rough and finished with sharp fine tools, using the mallet for every stroke. The great bulk of the silver work is in the form of bowls of different sizes, in shape something like the lower half of a barrel, only more convex, of betel boxes, cups and small boxes for lime. Both in the wood-carving and silver work the Burmese character displays feneral want of careful finish.

The Rise of Modern Japan

(Continued from Yesterday)

The restoration of economic stability from conditions of chaos brought about by the opening of Japan and the abandonment of the feudal order was one of the primary concerns of the leaders of the government at the outset of the new era. The first reforms were undertaken in the system of taxation and currency. In 1868, the total tax revenue of the nation amounted to only ¥3,600,000, land taxes accounting for ¥2,000,000 of the total. Five years later, however, as a result of an extensive survey of land values and the establishment of a tax rate of .03 per cent of the assessed value, the total revenues from this source amounted to ¥60,000,000, revenues from other taxes accounting for ¥8,000,000. Originally, land taxes were paid either in kind or in cash, but in 1873 they were made payable only in cash. As the tax levy was made on landowners, the tenant farmers continued as before to pay their rent in kind, the landlord in turn making their payments to the government in cash. It is to be noted, at this point, that as commodity prices rose, the landowners accumulated more and more wealth. To illustrate, let us say that a tenant farmer paid a fixed rental of 100 bushels of rice. If the price of rice rose, let us say, from ¥2 to ¥4 per bushel, the landowner would have an additional profit of ¥2 or a total of ¥200. This was the beginning of the transition from agricultural economy to industrial economy, for as we shall see later, the government utilized the tax revenues and the increasing bank deposits of the landowners for the development of various industries.

In reforming the currency system, the government first of all abolished in 1871 all currency issued in the feudal period and put into circulation newly minted coins and paper currency based on the credit of the government.

As a fundamental step in reconstructing the nation along modern lines, the development of productive and industrial enterprises was given due thought. First of all, capital was pooled and a banking system based on the American system of national banks was organized. On August 1, 1873, the Dai-Ichi Ginko, or the First National Bank, capitalized at ¥2,400,000 opened it doors to business. (Now a private bank, its total capitalization is ¥57,500,000.) Other banks—the Second National Bank in Yokohama, the Fourth National Bank in Niigata and the Fifth National Bank in Osaka—appeared one after the other in rapid succession. (The Third National Bank collapsed while still in the process of organization.) These banks were established in order to issue responsible currency founded upon secure credit, as the previously issued paper currency had caused no little popular apprehension because of the general instability. However, with the establishment in 1882 of the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan) all bank notes previously issued by the four national banks were called in and new notes, convertible into species, were circulated.

As the accumulation of capital in these banks was essential for the development of industry, the government exerted its utmost efforts in the growth and expansion of the banking business, the number of banks increasing from four in 1876 to 26 in 1877 and 151 by the end of 1879, among which were such private banks as the Mitsui Bank and the Yasuda Bank.

In speaking of the Mitsui Bank, we are reminded of the Mitsui Ryogae-ten, the money exchange shop, which we discussed two chapters before this. The Mitsui were the principal financiers of the feudal period and in the declining days of the old regime were frequently obliged to make considerable contributions to the Tokugawa. With the coming of the new era, the new government, weak as it then was financially, ordered the Mitsui and other wealthy people to make monetary contributions to its fund and, at the same time, placed them in charge of auditing the government's treasury. When the government mint was established in Osaka with the adoption of the new currency system, the Mitsui were entrusted with the exchanging of gold and silver ores for the new coins and with the forwarding of these ores to the mint. Thus situated, the Mitsui at once drew up a plan for the establishment of their own bank, based on American and European models, and received the government's permission to carry it out. However, due to the establishment of the national banks at that time, their plan was postponed for the time being. Instead, they put up the amount of ¥1,000,000 for the Dai-Ichi Ginko, or nearly half of the total capitalization, and Mitsui Hachirouemon was made the first president. In 1876, the Mitsui carried their plan out by reorganizing the Ryogae-ten and creating a new bank, capitalized at ¥2,000,000. This was the beginning of the Mitsui Bank which is now capitalized at ¥100,000,000 and housed in one of the finest buildings of its kind.

Founding all industries on the capital concentrated in the banks, the new government proceeded with its industrialization program under the slogan of Fukoku Kyohei (literally wealthy country—strong in arms)—to enrich the country through the light industries such as cotton textiles and to strengthen its defenses through the heavy industries primarily in the field of armaments. Throughout the period of reform the heavy industries made rapid strides under the direct management of the government, while the light industries gradually were turned over to private enterprise after they had passed through a fixed experimental period and had been placed on a selfpaying basis. The textile industry in which Japan now commands world leadership in efficiency and production, was one of the first branches of industry to be studied by the Meiji Government which left nothing undone to foster its speedy and healthy growth.

In the shipping industry similar progressive tendencies were seen. The large companies such as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (NYK) and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha (OSK) whose large fleets now ply the routes to the far corners of the earth are all outgrowths of firms which were sponsored and developed by the government in the early years of the new era. Thanks to the farsightedness of the Meiji Government, Japan today commands third place among the great maritime nations of the world.

In connection with the industrial advances made since the beginning of the modern period, we cannot ignore the guiding policy of the government. In all fields of industrial enterprise the government took the initiative, as private concerns were as yet either too small or inexperienced for work of such magnitude. The government first conducted thorough investigations of those industries which it felt were most essential in contributing to the fundamental economic development of the nation and established these under its own management and expense. It was only after they had passed through a specified experimental period and had become capable of running on their own that they were turned over to private hands. If it had not been for the paternal care given by the government in the early stages of their growth, these industries might not have made as spectacular an advance as they did in the later decades.

Fundamental reforms in the political structure occupied the most intense interest and energy of the leaders of the new era. As the various feudal traditions were not so easily to be uprooted, the road of the political reformers was strewn with difficulties, but these were gradually overcome as major adjustments were made. In 1885, the cabinet system was established, in 1889 the Imperial Constitution was promulgated and in 1890 the first session of the Imperial Diet was convoked. In considering this great period of transition, we cannot ignore the brilliant role played by those illustrious leaders of the Great Reform without whose loyalty to the national cause, foresight, wisdom, zeal and energy Japan could not have made such astounding progress. The names of Sanjo Saneyoshi, Iwakura Tomomi, Saigo Takamori, Okubo Toshimichi, Kido Koin, Ito Hirobumi, Okuma Shigenobu, Yamagata Aritomo, Matsukata Masayoshi, Fukuzawa Yukichi, Shibusawa Eichi, Itagaki Taisuke, Goto Shojiro, Saionji Kimmochi and others fill the pages of Meiji history as the makers of modern Japan who, individually and collectively, raised their country out of medievalism into modern statehood. Individually, the opinions of these men often clashed, but on one point they were inseparably bound together and that was their profound sense of loyalty to the Throne which inspired each one of them to work for the highest interests of the nation.

In framing the Imperial Constitution and organizing the parliamentary system, thorough studies were made of the systems existing in England, France, Germany and the United States under the leadership of Prince Ito Hirobumi to whom has been attributed the name of the "Father of the Japanese Constitution." The result of these studies was not an imitation of any western system, nor even a combination of them, except in some of the details. The constitutional structure of government was built up entirely around and in consonance with the time-honored political principles as established by Jimmu Tenno. In this sense both the Constitution and the Diet were fundamentally and characteristically Japanese, made to conform and harmonize with native traditions.

The promulgation of the Constitution on February 11, 1889, and the convocation of the first Diet session in December, the following year, were a new milestone in the history of Japan, events of great rejoicing in every nook and corner of the realm. Not only was the principle of Tenno government firmly established in the light of new requirements, but the people were given through these new institutions an unprecedented opportunity to assist the Throne as a free people in promoting the welfare of the nation.

(To Be Continued)

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FARM ADVANCE SEEN IN LAW ENACTMENT

Progress of Policy to Up Agricultural Products Seen in Legalization of Bill

The enactment of the Agricultural Associations Law with the approval of the Diet in its present session marks a noteworthy progress made by wartime Japan in its policy to increase the agricultural products in Japan Proper to meet the increasing demand for foodstuffs. The establishment of the law in question has been a subject of hot dispute in the Diet for over ten years in the past, because it has close bearings on the welfare of the rural communities.

Some of the Diet members questioned the Government authorities on the advisability, or rather the permissibility, of the mayor of a city, the chief of a municipality or the headman of a village being concurrently appointed as chief of an agricultural association, because a man occupying the two posts at the same time can do a good deal for or against the well being of the local communities. After all, however, these Diet members gave their assent to the passage of the bill with their wishes expressed that the law be enforced with every possible care taken against the abuse of authority.

Unification Vital

In keeping with the growing necessity for rapidly augmenting the products of the farms, the unification of various agricultural associations has become a question requiring immediate settlement. The first bill introduced into the Diet for the first time in this connection was the Rural Communities Cooperative Associations Bill. A bill of more or less a similar nature, entitled the Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Associations Unifications Bill, was introduced into the Diet in its 76th session.

By the introduction of the bill into the Diet, the question of unification of the different associations in the rural districts began to attract greater attention of the Japanese public. Since then, no Diet session has passed without seeing the introduction of one or more bills concerning the amalgamation or control of the agricultural and fishery associations. Up to the present, however, the Diet has withheld its approval for such bills due to various reasons.

The course to be followed by the agricultural associations under the new system was made clear in the statement of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister in the Diet that "all parties responsible for the enforcement of this law must be very careful not to disturb the efforts of the rural communities to increase their production by disregarding the special circumstances of different districts." The authorities were quite right when they included several articles in the bill regarding the control of the rural associations as national policy organizations.

Organization of Bodies

The organization and functions of the agricultural associations under the new system have already been studied and discussed thoroughly, and there is no necessity to go into details in this connection. Briefly speaking, however, the agricultural association under the new system has under its control the agricultural guilds, live-stock farming guilds, industrial guilds, sericultural guilds, and tea-growers guilds. These guilds are expected to act in accordance with the policy of the Central Agricultural Association and the Japan Agricultural Financing Association which constitute the agricultural association. Each province, city, town, and village has its own agricultural association, these forming the understructure of the central association.

In organizing the new agricultural association and its understructure, efforts will be exercised to make use of the existing agricultural associations instead of abolishing them. For instance, the Teikoku Agricultural and Industrial Central Association, the Teikoku Live-Stock Raising Association, the Japan Sericultural Association, and the Tea Growers' Association, put together, will be converted into the Agricultural Association under the new system.

Will Be Converted

In the same manner, the All Japan Sales and Purchases Guilds' Federation will be converted into the Agricultural Financing Association. The agricultural association of each province, city, town, or village will be formed by the farmers, and owners of forests or land in the district concerned.

The Central Agricultural Association is expected to give technical and other necessary advices to the rural districts, while the Agricultural Financing Association is required to extend necessary financial aids to different parties concerned. Thus a clear line of demarcation is drawn between the two associations relative to their functions.

The Industrial Central Bank will be retained as the Central Agricultural and Forestry Financing Bank in order to facilitate the activities of the Agricultural Financing Association. As a result of the establishment of this law, the agricultural production increase program of Japan is brought to perfection.

Bringing Home the Whales

A whaling mother-ship homeward bound with a big haul. It is to be supposed that on board brisk activity has been seen to process the various portions of the huge sea mammals taken in.

MANCHOU CONCERN PLANS BIG BUDGET

Heavy Industry Body to Spend Majority of ¥470,000,000 to Boost Iron, Coal Output

Reflecting the steady progress made in the development of natural resources and the healthy policy being followed by financial organizations in Manchoukuo, financial resources in the country have been so much enriched that the Manchoukuo Heavy Industrial Development Company is now preparing a huge budget for the next fiscal year, which starts in April. The greater portion of the funds for the New Year is to be raised locally instead of being supplied by financing bodies in Japan proper as in former years, states the Mainichi.

According to the program revealed by Tatsunosuke Takasaki, president of the Manchoukuo Heavy Industrial Company, after his negotiations with the various parties concerned in Tokyo, it is understood that the concern will formulate a ¥470,000,000 budget for the next fiscal year.

Although the budget for the New Year is only ¥50,000,000 greater than that for the current year, it is particularly worthy of notice that the concern is determined to raise as much as ¥410,000,000 out of the total sum locally, and that the funds to be raised in Japan proper will be restricted to a minor sum of ¥60,000,000, including the debentures to be issued to the extent of ¥30,000.000 and the prospective proceeds of the stocks to be disposed of by the concern to the extent of ¥30,000,000. Thus it is seen that a drastic curtailment is to be effected by the concern in the amount to be raised in Japan proper in the new fiscal year as compared with the current fiscal year when as much as ¥210,000,000 was raised.

Items of Expenditure

It is contemplated by the concern to spend during the new fiscal year as much as ¥360,000,000 for boosting the production of iron, and coal, ¥65,000,000 for the production of non-ferrous metals and the balance for the production of machinery and so forth. With the funds required for the development of natural resources in Manchoukuo and Mengchiang combined, the expected total expenditures of the concern during the new fiscal year will actually swell to ¥580,000,000.

It will be recalled that the concern created a new company some time ago, charging it with the mission of developing the four coal mine lots which had been previously operated under the direct management of the concern. Incidentally, the concern forged a line-up with the interests of Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Sumitomo for the purpose of introducing in Manchoukuo the technical experience of the experts connected with their enterprises and of calling for substantial working funds from these financial magnates of our country as the occasion demands.

The Mitsui and Mitsubishi interests are now connected with the extensive fields of industries related to the production of lead, zinc and copper, and the time will come when closer relations will be developed between these interests and the Manchoukuo Heavy Industrial Development Company inasmuch as the last-mentioned concern is evidently inclined to concentrate its efforts on its special field.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	82.70	—2.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	77.30	— 1.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	73.70	——
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.20	Same

WARTIME INDUSTRIES OF MANCHOU ACTIVE

Aircraft Production Making Rapid Progress—Output of Metals Fast Increasing

The latest condition of important wartime industries of Manchoukuo was explained as reported below by Tatsunosuke Takasaki, president of the Manchoukuo Heavy Industrial Development Company in a press interview given at the Nissan Kaikan here on March 24, says the Yomiuri Hochi:

The budget of the company for the new fiscal year will be shortly published by the Manchoukuo Government. In the fiscal year 1942-43 the company carried on half its activities by means of the funds raised in Japan. In the new fiscal year, the company will be only partly dependent on Japanese capital.

All the activities of the company will go more smoothly in the forthcoming fiscal year than in the current. Manchoukuo has an immense supply of electric power, coal, and a complete system of transportation. The supply of iron from Manchoukuo to Japan in the new fiscal year will be much larger than in the present year.

Manchoukuo is doing its best to increase the production of lead, molybdenum, copper, zinc, aluminum, vanadium, and other non-ferrous metals by means of the gold mining equipment. Manchoukuo must use some of the copper it produces but it can dispense with all other non-ferrous metals produced in the country.

Manchoukuo has a liberal supply of coal for general purposes. As for the supply of special coal for use in manufacturing iron, the Manchoukuo Heavy Industrial Development Company is doing its best to produce the required quantity from the several rich coal mines newly developed. In this connection no difficulty is expected.

Manchoukuo is taking big strides in the aircraft industry. Rapid progress is being made not only in the productive capacity but also in technique.

The production of copper, zinc, lead, and coal in Manchoukuo will grow larger by leaps and bounds in the future, with cooperation extended by the Mitsui and Mitsubishi interests. The Manchoukuo Heavy Industrial Development Company is now in want of the service of efficient technicians. In this respect, the company is expecting assistance from Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and other parties which are working for the execution of Japan's industrial policy in Greater East Asia.

Bill Clearings

March 26
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	355.820	144.614
Balance	82.453	23.707

INSURANCE TO ASSIST WOOD SHIP BUILDING

Diet Approval of Act Will Accelerate Expansion of Marine Transportation Capacity

The Wooden Vessels Insurance Act whose enactment has been approved by the Diet in its present session is of particular interest to shipbuilders in the country who are now doing their best to build many wooden vessels quickly in order to replace the regular liners now plying the coastal waters, says the Diamond in its latest issue.

In addition to transportation service, the wooden vessels may be used for patrol against enemy aircraft. Moreover, being of small tonnage, even if they are attacked the loss to our shipping world will not be much.

Communications Minister Ken Terashima said in the Diet that he deemed it necessary to establish an insurance system for the wooden vessels in order to accelerate their construction, this being essential for the speedy expansion of Japan's marine transportation capacity.

The insurance of wooden vessels is to be conducted under the management of the mutual insurance association to be established by the wooden ship owners that are subsidized by the Government. The wooden ship insurance association will be exempted from taxation, while part of its management expenses is to be paid by the Government. The insurance association, on account of the privilege it enjoys, is to be placed under the control of the Government.

Objectives of Insurance

The objectives of the insurance include hull, engine, ship's accessories, fuel, and provisions on board the ship. Insurance cannot be carried out on wooden ships smaller than 20 tons, whereas those larger than 70 tons are to be insured without exception. The maximum insurance amount is equal to the entire estimated value of the objectives concerned, and every kind of damage, such as total or partial loss, salvage expenses, losses due to collisions and others.

The wooden vessels insurance association, in order to protect itself from unexpected losses, may have all insured vessels reinsured under state management.

In their reply to interpellations in the Diet, the Communications authorities made it clear to the shipping circles in the country that the Government had no intention of introducing any change in the freightage and charterage for regular steamers, at least for the time being, the freightage for motor-boats being no exception. The authorities, however, were considering the payment of a subsidy to motor-boat owners in order to facilitate the management of their business. Meanwhile, the authorities stated, the Government was conducting a study of all matters concerned with a view to establishing a fair rate of freightage for wooden vessels.

In order to facilitate the building of wooden vessels, the authorities further stated, the Government would take all necessary measures to secure a liberal supply of lumber for the shipbuilders. The wooden ship builders would also receive financial aids from the Wartime Financing Bank, as well as from the Industrial Equipment Corporation.

SATURATION CAUSES UNLOADING BY BULLS

Sounder Views Bring on Softening of Rigged-Up Prices

Reflecting the technical factors incidental to the attainment of a saturation point of engagements, the the Tokyo Stock Exchange saw a forced unloading by the bull camp with a resultant growth of reactional softening yesterday. As a consequence, prices eased along a fair range of those wares which had been rigged up for many consecutive days.

In the long-term section, Teikoku Rayon slipped ¥1.50, Nisshin Cotton Spinning $1.40, Japan Piston and Kobe Steel ¥1.20 each, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery and Furukawa Electric Machinery ¥1.10 each, Manchou Tobacco and Japan Gunpowder ¥1.00 each.

A similar trend was found in the short-term section. The bourse issue eased ¥2.70, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥1.80 and N.Y.K., new ¥1.10.

The spot market was comparatively steady. Ashikaga Cotton Spinning firmed up ¥1.00 and the miscellaneous group registered fractional gains.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery—		
	Mar.	Apr.	May
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	128.1	128.5	124 8
Nisshin Spinning (50)	82.9	83.5	83.8
Teikoku Rayon (50)	80.5	——	81.0
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	70.0	——	70.9
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	69.6	70.2	70.6
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	99.9	99.6	100.0
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	76.7	77.1	67.3
Showa Elec Ind (50)	83.3	83.8	83.0
Japan Nitrogen (50)	71.8	——	72.8
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	92.3	92.8	92.0
O. S. K. (50)	82.0	——	83.4
Toyo Steamship (50)	69.9	——	——
Nissan Steamship (50)	65.8	66.5	66.6
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	84.1	84.8	84.1
Ishihara Ind (50)	65.4	66.1	65.6
Third Section			
Oriental Develop (50)	62.6	——	63.6
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	112.0	112.3	112.1
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	144.4	144.2	141.9
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	64.9	——	65.0
Japan Beer (50)	96.4	——	95.6
Tropical Ind (42½)	40.6	——	——
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	44.9	——	45.7
Asahi Glass (50)	96.0	95.6	94.0
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.0	——	101.7
Manchou Tobacco (50)	93.4	93.1	92.5

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	84.2	4.4	2.5	82.7
N. Y. K.. new	78.2	8.2	7.2	77.8
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	94.3	4.3	3.5	93.7
Kanebo Spin. new	74.8	4.8	3.3	73.7
Teikoku Rayon. new	70.5	0.5	69.0	69.1
Hitachi Iron Works.	90.3	0.3	89.8	89.8
Osaka Exch. new	41.1	1.1	39.8	39.6
Japan Steel Tube	68.7	8.7	8.2	68.3
Japan Oil	72.9	2.9	2.0	72.0
S. M. R.	——	74.9	4.9	74.9
N. Y. K.. old	——	92.2	1.9	91.9
Hokkaido Coal	——	73.0	3.0	73.0
Kanebo Spin. old	——	127.5	7.2	127.2
Toyo Rayon. new	——	56.8	5.9	55.9
Kokura Iron Works.	54.2	4.2	4.2	54.2
Japan Beer. new	45.6	5.6	5.4	45.4
Japan Sugar. new	65.4	5.4	5.3	——
Ensuiko Sugar	——	63.5	3.5	——
Japan Mining	61.1	1.1	0.9	60.9
Manchou Heavy Ind.	61.7	1.9	1.6	61.9

FIRM PLANNED TO MAKE ALLOYS OF LIGHT METALS

Capitalized at ¥100,000,000 Company to Follow Output Boost Schedule

A light metal alloys manufacturing company capitalized at ¥100,000,000 will be shortly established somewhere in Japan Proper in accordance with the production increase program drawn up by the Kobe Steel Works, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The new light metal alloys manufacturing company, which will be called Shinko Metallic Industry Company No. 1, is expected shortly to be organized in accordance with the result of the inaugural general meeting of the company held at Marunouchi on March 25.

The board of directors of the new company will be formed by well-known business men in close relationship with the Kobe Steel Works as follows:

President and Director: Kaemon Tamiya
Managing Director: Chohei Asada
Executive Director: Nobufusa Wada
Directors:
Junichi Morimoto
Kozo Tsuchiya
Shuzo Otajima
Tomihiko Tako
Auditors:
Yuzo Inouye
Seiichi Takahatake

The capital of the new company is to be put up by the Wartime Financing Bank and the Kobe Steel Works at the rate of 80 and 20 per cent respectively. The first investment will be ¥25,000.000, including the ¥5,000,000 invested by the Kobe Steel Works and the ¥20,000.000 laid out by the Wartime Financing Bank.

WORLD BANK PROPOSAL PROBED

U.S. Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau, a Jew, Dreams of World Economic Control By Means of Hoarded Gold

The establishment of a "world bank" proposed by the United States and Britain may at first sight be a matter to be laughed away as nothing more than a "wishful dream taken from the Anglo-American cupboard of conjectures," but when we give it careful scrutiny, we can discern behind it the inordinate ambition of world conquest on the strength of the gold hoarded by the United States. America, to all intents and purposes is bent on availing itself of this projected institution to dispose of its surplus gold holdings, amounting to 25 times as large as it requires at present, or 80 per cent of the total gold store of the world, in the form of security reserve funds. It is seeking thereby not only to mitigate the danger of a vicious inflation at home, but also to secure economic control even over its ally Britain. Thus comments the Yomiuri-Hochi in its recent issue concerning the announcement made by the British Government on March 10 relative to the Currency Conference held at London on March 3.

No Accord Reached

The announcement said that the conference was attended by the Finance Ministers of the refugee regimes of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Holland, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia, the Justice Minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Secretary of Treasury of the French National Council as well as representatives of the Chungking regime, the United States and the Soviet Union, who deliberated on postwar currency problems, but that no definite understanding was arrived at among them.

The question of the establishment of a world bank, says the paper, was first taken up for discussion between the United States and Britain when United States Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. visited London in October last yer. Since then negotiations had been going on continuously between London and Washington over this matter, but as the talks progressed it became increasingly clear that the basic views of the two powers concerning the problem were considerably at variance and it seems that the negotiations came to a deadlock when Britain saw America's real design to secure economic control over it by means of its surplus gold through the proposed international bank in which the United States apparently intends to hold 51 per cent of the shares.

U.S. Clings to Gold

Whatever system of accounts settlement Britain may propose to adopt, there is absolutely no possibility of America abandoning its gold standard, because if it did so the enormous amount of gold which America has accumulated so far would be reduced to mere scraps of metal. However, as long as the system of settling accounts by means of gold is adhered to, there will be no alternative for British economy but to submit before the mighty power of gold held by the United States and Britain centering on gold and the extreme worries of Britain.

There will, of course, be many complications before the question of a world currency is finally settled between the United States and Britain, but so long as Britain clings to liberalism as its national policy and maintains its democratic financial system and capitalistic economic order, it is doomed enslavement by the gold holdings of the United States.

Jewish Dominion Aim

When British economy is thus placed under the control of the United States specie holdings, the establishment of a world bank with America's gold as security reserve will become possible and the long-cherished desire of Henry Morgenthau, a Jew, to dominate the world through the medium of gold will have taken the first step toward realization. Thus the ambition of world domination entertained by the United States and the sinister design of world control by the Jewry are being engineered by Morgenthau.

The decisive war between the righteous influence composed of Japan without gold, Germany without gold, Italy without gold and the whole Orient without gold, on the one side, and the evil influence represented by the United States, Britain and their allied powers, on the other, or the decisive war between industry and Mammonism, is now being staged, unrolling before all the full panorama of the economic world conflict centering on gold.

Gold was the first metal which came to the notice of man, because it is the only metal that exists in a purely isolated form. Man has set great store by this metal from old days on account of its beauty and chemical durability. However, the output of gold has been very small in regions where civilization has been very small in regions where civilization has developed, and since the discovery of South Africa and the North and South American continents the gold production of the world has rapidly expanded. And since the adoption of the gold standard system by Britain about 1820, the influence of gold over world economy has been strengthened year after year. Capitalism has been developed with gold as its symbol, and as the greater portion of gold has been produced in territories under the rule of the United States and Britain, such as South Africa, Australia and the Americas, the two powers, for geological reasons, have been the headquarters of the gold standard and consequently the citadel of capitalism.

LIGHT METAL PRODUCTION IS INCREASING RAPIDLY

Output Is Greater Than Planned Quantity, Chairman of Control Association Reveals

The production of aluminum, magnesium and other light metals of importance is showing rapid increase throughout Japan Proper, it was revealed by the chairman of the Light Metals Control Association at a general meeting of the members thereof held at Otemachi on March 25, says the Tokyo Asahi.

Following a careful study of the business expenditure of the association for the forthcoming fiscal year, as well as of the method of collecting the funds therefor from the members, the chairman spoke about the satisfactory progress Japan is making in the light metal industry in the following vein.

"The production of aluminum in Japan is rapidly increasing due to the strenuous efforts exercised by all parties responsible for the supply of the mining materials, electric power, and labor which are essential for the production of aluminum. The production of this light metal during the first six months of last year was quite up to our expectation. The production for the latter half of last year must have been much greater than the planned quantity. In this connection, I am waiting for a detailed report.

"In the magnesium industry, Japan is making wonderful progress. The United States and Britain are also making their very best to amplify the supply of magnesium. They are, however, confronted with great difficulty in producing the quantities required to meet their immediate demands at home, because of the shortage of labor.

"In Japan, everything is going smoothly with all lines of the light metal industry, thanks to the close cooperation between the Military, the Government, and the Light Metal Control Association. These three, since the beginning of the present war, are doing their utmost to enrich the supply of aluminum, magnesium and other light metals of great importance, and their joint efforts are now bearing fine fruit."

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1243

Today We Left Geneva

Ten years ago today Japan sent notice to Geneva of her withdrawal from the League of Nations with which she had constantly worked together for the cause of world peace during the period of thirteen years since its formation.

Japanese withdrew from the League of Nations because she could not see eye to eye with the rest of the Assembly regarding the methods for the establishment of peace in East Asia. As the Imperial Rescript granted at the time stated: "Now, Manchoukuo having of late been founded, Our Empire deems it essential to respect the independence of the new state and to encourage its healthy development, in order that the sources of evil in East Asia may be eradicated and an enduring peace thereby established. Unhappily, there exists between Our Empire and the League of Nations a wide divergence of views in this regard and it has devolved upon Us to cause Our Government to take, upon mature deliberation, the necessary steps for the withdrawal of Our Empire from the League."

Ten years since that day, in the very midst of a second World War, we face the solemn fact which no one can ignore that, while the League of Nations itself has practically perished in the smoke of gunfire, Manchoukuo in East Asia has greeted the eleventh year of its founding and is steadily making sound progress, politically, economically and culturally; the sources of evil deplored by Japan have been uprooted and peace is now in the process of establishment in East Asia. Had Japan accepted the formula recommended by the League of Nations for the settlement of the Manchurian problem, all East Asia at this moment would probably be in the throes of injustice and chaos. Today we are privileged to rejoice that under the wise policy pursued by the Imperial Government the foundations of peace in East Asia have been firmly laid.

On September 18, 1931, Japan invoked her right to self-defense in Manchuria. The grounds for her action are clearly given in the statement issued by the Imperial Government on September 15 of the following year on its recognition of Manchoukuo: "Manchuria is a land for the preservation of whose integrity Japan on one memorable occasion (Russo-Japanese War) set her national destinies at stake. For the twenty-seven years which have elapsed since, our people have participated in the development of Manchuria. Their untiring efforts have rendered it the prosperous land that it is today, and it has now come to have an inescapable bearing upon our national defense and the very existence of our people. Of recent years, however, the anti-foreign, revolutionary diplomacy which has been adopted by China under the influence of radical ideology has steadily encroached upon our all-important rights and interests there, and finally, the incident of September 18 last compelled Japan to resort to necessary measures of self-defense."

Having failed in its attempt at conciliation between Japan and China in accordance with Paragraph 3, Article 15, of the League Covenant, the Assembly on the basis of the deliberations and proposal of the Lytton Commission drafted a recommendation in accordance with Paragraph 4, Article 15, of the Covenant and committed it to the vote of the various nations represented at Geneva in the Assembly session of February 24, 1933. The recommendation repudiated Japan's claim of her action in Manchuria being an exercise of her right to self-defense and denied independence to Manchoukuo. It said: "The Government in Manchuria should be modified in such a way as to secure, consistently with the sovereignty and administrative integrity of China, a large measure of autonomy to meet the local conditions and special characteristics of the Three Provinces." It also demanded: "The internal order of the country should be secured by an effective local gendarmerie force," and, again, "The final requisite for a satisfactory solution is temporary international cooperation in the internal reconstruction of China," which obviously betrays the American and British desire to include Manchoukuo in their scheme for the international control of China.

Such a policy for dealing with the Manchurian problem showed utter disregard of the actual conditions prevailing in Manchuria and was decidedly non-conducive to enduring peace in East Asia. Yosuke Matsuoka Plenipotentiary Delegate to Geneva, declared that he found it impossible to accept the decision of the League. The vote was 42 for and 1 against the adoption of the recommendation. The world in those days entertained the notion that such an unreal formula could solve the knotty Manchurian question. Nay, more probably it was aware that such a formula was no solution but, clinging to the status quo for all that was worth, refused to stare reality in the face. One nation, of all that large Assembly, recognized the justice of Japan's claim for Manchoukuo's independence; attended the session and announced its abstention from voting. That was Thailand. A dozen other nations, of Asia and South America, did not attend and declined to commit themselves to a vote against Japan.

When departing from Geneva, Plenipotentiary Matsuoka gave out a message saying that "some day the League will find that it cannot help acknowledge the fairness of Japan's claims". And, ten years from that day, what do we find? In addition to Japan, fifteen countries including Germany, Italy, the rejuvenated National Government of China and Thailand have extended official recognition to Manchoukuo. This number does not include the Soviet Union and the Vatican which have, however, extended de facto recognition.

That the League Assembly's recommendation to Japan was mere patchwork designed simply to uphold the text of the League Covenant and an empty formula utterly incompatible with the prevailing situation in East Asia has today been proved by the test of facts.

The Covenant of the League of Nations formed the first chapter of the Versailles Treaty and the institution was organized for the unprogressive and old-order purpose of freezing the world at the status quo of November, 1918. Consequently even a non-member nation like the United States was able to direct its policies for this end from the outside Its blunder in dealing with the Manchurian problem cost it the membership of Japan, the representative Power of East Asia, so that it was reduced to a mere European League of Nations. The same year, moreover, it lost Germany in an attempt to impose unequal disarmament terms on that long-suffering country and alienated Italy by invoking economic sanctions against that country over the Ethiopian issue. It thus forfeited even its status as a European League of Nations, with the result that it has fallen into decay in accompaniment to the collapse of the Versailles structure.

While the League crumbled, Japan has steadily carried out her plans for the establishment of peace in East Asia, and parallel with the aid given Manchoukuo for its sound development, has retroceded concessions and relinquished extraterritoriality in China toward the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia through the unification of all the peoples of the Orient. In Europe, too Germany and Italy are leading the way for the establishment of a new order there on the ruins of the Versailles Treaty and the League

Indeed, this world-wide movement to break through the old order was given its first impetus by the withdrawal of Japan from the League of Nations, and in that sense Japan's action created a new era in world history.

So far as peace in East Asia is concerned Japan knows the correct and best methods of achieving it and she actually possesses the strength to enforce them. It was only natural that the League should have failed as it did since it refused to recognize this patent fact Similarly, it is clearly to be foreseen, in the light of past history, that the peace of East Asia will be the most powerful foundation for the construction of world peace.

A Year Ago Today

— March 27, 1942 —

Formations of Japanese warplanes this morning again raided Port Moresby, capital of New Guinea, dropping tons of explosives on military objects.

* * *

The much-anticipated meeting between Mahatma Mohandas K. Gandhi and Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, took place at New Delhi today. Following the conversation which lasted for more than two hours, Gandhi told reporters that he could not reveal the nature of the discussions as he is pledged to secrecy.

* * *

Japanese naval landing parties, sweeping away Red troops south of Weihaiwei, at the northeastern tip of Shantung Peninsula, in concert with Japanese Army Units have smashed some 800 Communists in an encounter at a point some 20 kilometers north of Wenteng, south of Weihaiwei.

* * *

News of the decision of the Government to send a special envoy to the Vatican was received enthusiastically by the more than 120,000 Roman Catholics in Japan. Enthusiastic approval was expressed in circles interested in relations between Japan and the Holy See on the choice of Ken Harada, now at Vichy, as special envoy to the Vatican.

RACIAL MIGRATION LINES OF YORE TODAY FORM STRATEGIC ROUTES

Five Principal Lanes Span North and South Pacific From Bering Sea to Polynesian Waters

By Dr. KENJI KIYONO
(From the Kaizo)

Part II

Since some twenty years ago a steady migration from India down towards the Greater East Asia Sea has been taking place. The northern land route starts from northern India down to Calcutta through Bengal thence to Assam to Burma. The flat plains of Assam have been practically Hinduized in language and in custom.

Its southern route began in ventures, across the Indian Ocean by taking advantage of the monsoons. The Dravidian tribes, with some Arabs, inhabiting southern India took greatest advantage of this route. They established Hindu villages in Java and at Achin in northern Sumatra as well as Malacca. Some again travelled northward as can been seen from Hindu villages in southern Indo-China and on the coasts of Burma.

Their arrival meant the introduction of Hindulism, Buddhism and later Mohammedanism, contributing to the civilizations of the Indonesians.

It need not be mentioned how important these northern and southern routes are to the War of Greater East Asia today. The Imperial Forces straddling the Sunda Islands and the neighboring islands have completely stopped any plans of the enemy to come past the Indian Ocean into the Greater East Asia Sea. Desperately, therefore, the enemy is trying to use the northern route to regain Burma. His attempt is sure to end in failure.

The South Pacific Ocean Route

In turning our eyes to the South Pacific we discover three main routes passing this region. Since no established names exist for them they shall be called, starting westward from southern Asia (1) the Australian route, (2) the Melanesian route and (3) the Polynesian route.

The Australian route connects the Cape of York with the central and southern coasts of New Guinea which are separated by the Torres strait. The present Australian tribes are all believed to have migrated over this route.

The Melanesian route begins from New Ireland and New Britain to the Solomon Islands down to New Hebrides and New Caledonia. Today, fierce engagements are going on along this traditional route of the Melanesians as the Japanese drive a wedge between the United States and Australia. This route is Australia's life-line.

The Polynesians are a comparatively new tribe who reportedly crossed the sea some one thousand years ago to settle on the several Polynesian islands of today. Their origin is not clear, but it is believed that their birth place is in the Philippines or Halmaheira, and that they trusting their skill in navigation migrated eastward through Micronesia and New Guinea until they reached as far as Easter Islands near South American and the Hawaiian Islands to the north.

When the Polynesians arrived on these islands, there already existed some natives with whom, it is said, they had some struggle, but in the end they seem to have intermarried with them quite freely.

In any event, the movements of the Polynesians touched the southern tip of the Caroline islands, from where they must have migrated eastward to the northern coasts of Polynesia. According to Fink, a scholar of the Polynesian language, he thinks that the Polynesians landed on Tokelau or Union Island, from whence one party went to Samoa. From Samoa it went on to Friendly or Tonga Island, and from here the party sailed in three different directions, one sailing towards New Zealand, the other to the Fiji Islands and the third to the Manihiki Islands. However, the main party went to Mangaia from where they voyaged in a southeasterly direction and again turning eastward headed for Mangareva Island. They then set sail until they finally came within a few hundred miles from the coast of Chile, namely the Easter Islands.

The North Pacific Route

Turning our gaze to the North Pacific, we notice two principal routes spanning this region. They are the two lines that run north and south between the Bering Sea. The northern route is the shortest line extending from the eastern edge of Siberia to the western coast of Alaska; namely, the Bering Straits. St. Lawrence Island is the largest of the groups of islands connecting this line. The southern route passes over the Aleutian Islands, connecting Kamchatka with Alaska.

In the western lands adjoining the Bering Sea, we find Chukchi tribes inhabiting the regions close to the Bering Straits and Koryaks living in the south, close to Kamchatka. On Kamchatka the Itelman or Kamchadals were predominant. In Alaska, facing the Bering Strait, dwell the Tinnehs or Athapascans.

However, the race that particularly stands out on the coasts of the Bering Sea is the Eskimo race. This is especially so on the American side. They drifted from Greenland to the northeastern coasts of Alaska by way of Melville Islands. In following the frozen coasts of Alaska westward they made their homes along the entire coast of Alaska facing the Bering Sea.

Moreover, a fraction of the Eskimos crossed the Cape of Deshnef and sailing the Bering Strait on their small seal skin boats, settled on the eastern coasts of Siberia. This tribe is known as the Innuits. They settled in no less than three separate areas, but their number is not as great as those living in Alaska.

Though the North Pacific presents a rough and turbulent sea, the northern route across the Bering Strait is not so difficult during certain seasons. This is proved by the fact that the Eskimos crossed the Strait in home-made dinghies.

The southern route dotted by the Aleutian Islands is the safest and easiest way of crossing this body of water. The Aleuts frequently went back and forth on tiny seal skin boats.

In investigating the material and spiritual civilizations of the various tribes inhabiting the coasts of the Bering Sea, we find a similarity running through all of them. They can, in most respects, be said to be members of the Bering Sea civilization sphere, but again they have close relations with the various tribes occupying the Southern Okhotsk Sea area which can be called the Okhotsk Sea civilization sphere.

In any event, the fact that various tribes existed in the Bering Sea area and that they embraced similar characteristics is ample proof that even before recorded history the northern and southern routes of the Bering Sea existed for the movements of tribes and their civilizations.

The War of Greater East Asia has spread to the Southern route of the Bering Sea, and the western end of the Aleutian Islands is today occupied by Japanese Forces while the eastern end is being frantically defended by the American forces.

All principal lines of migration utilized by the races in Greater East Asia are highly important today as lines of communication. There is no doubt that the Burma-India route (Hindu North route), Solomons (Melanesian route), and the Aleutians (Bering Sea southern route) were all used by various tribes since prehistoric days. The improvement of transportation facilities cannot deminish the importance of these routes.

(End)

Timor Customs

Full of strange customs and traditions, the people of Timor Island remain still primitive, and their general standard is a hundred years behind the times at least.

There are roughly five tribes in the island, and they speak an undeveloped Malai language. The women are fond of getting tattooed. It is the general practice for males to get tattooed at the age of 15, which is legally regarded as the age for marriage.

The Timor islanders are animal worshippers, and their religious belief is known as "Totemism." Among the animals they worship are crocodiles, spiders and green snakes. The crocodile is regarded as the premier god, and the people call it "their ancestor." It is also common to enshrine the spider in their homes, their religion prohibiting the killing of spiders. Strangely enough, the island is full of crocodiles, spiders and snakes; the crocodile-attack is the most fearful scene to be witnessed on the island. There is another peculiar religious custom among the islanders; they do not eat pork ordinarily. When some one dies, the pig raised by the deceased is killed, to be cooked and served to those who gather for the funeral. Another belief prevalent among these folks is that the dead man will reach heaven, riding on the pig that he himself raised.

Dances are their favorite pastime. They wear warrior-costumes and carry swords while dancing. The costumes are of bright and dazzling colors. The ammunition pouches made of leather and decorated with coins form a part of the costume. Being very fond of ornaments, both men and women of the island wear silver and ivory bracelets.

The women are very industrious, with special aptitude for weaving. They produce beautiful cloths, suitable for sarong. Sometimes, they take a whole year to produce one sarong.

Form Main Food

Corns, yams, taroes, sweet potatoes and tapioca, combined with vegetables, form their main food. They supplement them with cocoanut products, such as copra and coconut-wine. While on journey, they carry water in bamboo tubes, which they say keep water cool in any locality.

Koepang is the chief town on the island, containing a population of 9,500 before the war. With the spread of war to the island, the people of the town fled into remote places for refuge. A majority of them having now returned, the population of Koepang has again grown to 5,000. Most of the stores and business houses have resumed their former activities. Two medical hospitals, which have been newly opened by the Japanese Civil Administration in Koepang, have brought additional amenities to the town. In each of these hospitals, about fifty patients are treated daily.

A beginning has been made for the the education of the islanders. There are at present 110 schools newly opened in the island, in which 12,000 pupils have enrolled. As no suitable public building could be had in Koepang for a school, an untenanted house was acquired for the purpose. About 70 children are attending this school.

There is great eagerness on the part of the islanders to learn the Japanese language. One Mr. Sato is to be complimented in this connection, as he was the first person to start teaching the Japanese language to the islanders. On his own initiative, even while he was an interpreter of the Fukumi unit, he took up his work by opening a school at his own expense, soon after the unit with which he worked landed on the island. Besides these regular schools for the children, there are special classes conducted for the educated grown-ups, who, numbering about 250, form the intelligentsia of the city.

Gems of Manyoshu

By Asataro Miyamori

Ohtomo no Yakamochi (718-785)

The son of Tabito, Senior Councillor of State, Yakamochi held several important Government offices one after another, until in his last year he was Imperial Adviser of the Middle Grade and the "Commander-in-chief of the Army for the Subjugation of the Eastern Barbarians."

Yakamochi was a good poet and numerous poems from his pen are quoted in the Manyoshu, of which some scholars aver he was the chief compiler.

Spring

Hibari agaru Harube to sayani
 Narinureba
Miyako mo miezu Kasumi
 tanabiku.
 Spring has come, very sure,
  When larks mount high;
 The Capital unseen
  In hazes drifting by.

By Yakamochi

The Vernal Fields

Haru-no-nu ni Kasumi tanabiki
 Uraganashi
Kono yukage ni Uguisu naku mo.
 Mists trailing o'er spring fields.
  Sad feelings run through me;
 And in the evening sun
  An uguisu sings lonelily.

By Yakamochi

Skylarks

Ura-ura ni Tereru harubi ni
 Hibari agari
Kokoro kanashi mo Hitori shi
 omoeba.
 One fair and tranquil day in
 spring
 Skylarks soared singing;
 Alone profound in reverie,
 I was melancholy.

By Yakamochi

The last two poems are highly appreciated by men of letters, although it is an enigma to the translator why the poet feels melancholy in a beautiful spring day.

Fringed Pinks

Aki saraba Mitsutsu shinube to
 Imo ga ueshi
Yado no nadeshiko Saki ni keru
 kamo.
 The fringed pinks in my garden,
  planted by
 My beloved who said,
 "When autumn comes, admire
  their flowers"—
 Ah! they have now bloomed in
  their bed.

By Yakamochi

The fringed pinks planted by my beloved have come into bloom, but alas! she is no more. They have become but sad mementos of her.

An Elegy

Kaku nomi ni Ari Keru mono wo
 Imo mo waremo
Chitose no gotoku Tanomitari
 keru.
So this is all,
 Though, free from fears,
She and I counted on
 A thousand years.

By Yakamochi

FIRM, INFLUENTIAL GOVERNMENT AUGMENTS NATION'S WAR EFFORT

Administration's Strength Must Be Centralized in Order To Concentrate on Fighting Power

By MAKOTO HORI
(From the Nippon Hyoron)

No doubt the spectacular war achievements accomplished by the Imperial Japanese Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia are unparalleled in history. Following the brilliant victories at Pearl Harbor and off the coast of Malaya, the Japanese Army brought about the collapse of Anglo-American bases of encroachment in East Asia of Hongkong, Singapore, and the several fortifications in the Philippines. Netherlands East Indies, Borneo, and Burma also came under the control of the Imperial Forces, and within a short half year the greater half of Greater East Asia was successfully occupied.

Simultaneous with military operations, a speedy reconstruction of the various regions in this Sphere, development of resources, and the restoration of peace progressed with amazing swiftness. Moreover, the natives wholeheartedly cooperated in executing the aims of the war which is primarily the establishment of a new order. Thus, today, a impressive start for the complete fulfillment of the ideals of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been made. When we reflect on the vast battlefront that stretches over several thousand kilometers from the frozen shores of the North Pacific to the burning tropics of the South Seas, we are stirred by the grandeur and scale of our achievements.

On the other hand, America, worried over the continuous defeats suffered since the outbreak of the war, has been attempting a counter-offensive ever since last summer in spite of the serious setbacks already suffered by her both on the sea and in the air. Relying on her productive power, she persistently effected sallies along the Aleutians and Solomons fronts, but the Imperial Forces, by overcoming various obstacles, inflicted heavy damages on them. However, the enemy, depending on reinforcements, is fighting along these lines as a matter of life and death. Though half a year has already elapsed, the land, sea and air battles in and around the Solomons and New Guinea are being conducted by the enemy with utter disregard of material and human sacrifices.

Fortifying Zones

In the meantime, our forces have been strengthening the outer walls of the Greater East Asia Sphere and fortifying new zones from which to carry out future attacks. The strategic deployment of our forces sent to the Solomons and New Guinea does not, in the least, mean that the South Pacific battles have ended. It is in fact, a strategy based on plans to add greater pressure on the enemy.

Since we have already entered the decisive stage of battle, we must exert every effort toward crushing the enemy. The people, in holding to the deeply rooted conviction to crush the enemy, must have the firm desire to attain victory at all costs. To crush the enemy the furtherance of our nation's fighting strength is of primary importance. We need no longer carry out lengthy debates as to what constitutes our fighting strength. However, in delving into the problems as to how we can increase this strength, the final analysis can be found in questions surrounding our governmental administration. This is so whether we dwell on problems concerning war production, transportation, development and use of natural resources, labor, or foodstuffs. Outside of governmental administration there is no other means by which to organize and control these factors into a new order to fortify and centralize our national strength. According to the writer, whether it may be purely an economic or a social question everything must, under present circumstances, be enveloped within the sphere of government administration, and their direction and place must be pointed out by the government. It means that economy or society must all come under the wings of the Government.

We can therefore state that the way to increase our fighting strength is to increase the powers and influence of our Government. In other words, by centralizing and increasing the strength of our Government we can concentrate our war productive strength, manpower, and transportation facilities to the direction of immediate needs.

Centralize Administration

The recent actions of the Government to centralize the administration of production by passing such bills as the Special Cases on Wartime Administration Bill and the Special Cases on Wartime Administrative Power Bill can truly be called epochal renovations.

The demands for a reformation in the Administration of production existed before the outbreak of the present war. At the Cabinet Meeting on November 27, it was decided to establish an Emergency Production Expansion Commission. This Commission is formed within the Cabinet, the President of the Planning Board being chairman. Its duties are: (1) to systematize the business of the departments concerning labor, supplies, finance, daily necessities, and transportation necessary for the production of key products, and (2) the maintenance of supplies. It is clearly stated that their duties must be conducted and executed along a realistic basis.

As can be clearly seen from the above, the establishment of the Commission was carried out as a Emergency Production Expansion temporary measure, and has nothing to do with any fundamental reformation of the production administration structure.

In view of past experiences, we can claim that the presentation of the Special Cases on Wartime Administration Act to the recent session of the Diet together with the enactment of the Special Cases on Wartime Administrative Power Bill was most appropriate. Together with the emergency measures concerning permits and approvals decided upon at a recent Cabinet meeting, the above attempts to speed up the increase in production. The Special Cases on Wartime Administrative Powers Bill gives the Prime Minister the right to give necessary instructions to the ministers of departments concerned when the required measures to increase production is demanded.

Realize Firm Policy

As a means to realize a powerful polity, the practical realization of a government based on a system in which the people and the government are fused into one body is also necessary. To build a solid people's government system over which a wise and outstanding political leader is placed is the most important requirement for the realization of a strong policy. The National Socialist government under Hitler, and the Fascist government under Mussolini, are true examples of a strong policy.

Of course, our national characteristic do not allow such one party rule, but we can anticipate the rise of the whole nation founded on one political ideal from which strong supports for a powerful government can be expected. The direction shown by the New Order movement during the second Konoye Cabinet was precisely this structure.

As a result of a decisive victory attained in the first election following the outbreak of the present war by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council, a new body known as the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association was formed in the Diet. Henceforth, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association became the people's movement body and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, a political organization.

Since the decision reached on May 15, 1942 concerning the future policy of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the structure of the Association in the different regions was changed and the reshuffling of the members executed for an active commencement of a people's movement. Increased savings movement, strengthening of communications and transportations movement, national mobilization of Imperial Rule Assistance Association Youth bodies were started.

Clarify Activities

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association originated as a purely political association, and as clearly stated in its charter, it shall endeavor to cooperate with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. However, the rapid advances in the present war made vague the relationships of the two bodies as was pointed out last fall at the third Central Cooperation Committee.

The Government gave the following statement on February 8 during the General Budget Meeting of the House of Representatives.

"As already stated, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is a public organization forming the pivotal center of all national movements aimed at intensifying loyalty and patriotism and at aiding the Government in the enforcement of national policies, while the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association is a political organization for the integration of all the political forces of the land for assisting the Throne in the conduct of State affairs. Though the fundamental nature of the two organizations is different, their aim and purpose must be one. It is their supreme duty to strengthen the national wartime structure based on the burning desires of the 100,000,000 Japanese to serve the country. Therefore, close relations between them must be maintained, and it is only natural that they give each other full cooperation."